

Alma College
Library





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/bwb_C0-AZH-759

G. Schirmer's Editions
of
Oratorios and Cantatas

THE MESSIAH

An Oratorio

For Four-Part Chorus of Mixed Voices,
Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass Soli
and Piano

by

G. F. HANDEL

Edited by
T. TERTIUS NOBLE

Revised According to
Handel's Original Score by
MAX SPICKER

Vocal Score, Complete

G. Schirmer, Inc.
New York

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY G. SCHIRMER, INC.

M
2003
H

Printed in the U. S. A.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE MESSIAH, Händel's most successful and best-known oratorio, was composed in the year 1741 in twenty-four days, from August the 22d to September the 14th. It was first performed at a concert given for charitable purposes at Dublin, Ireland, on April the 13th, 1742, Händel conducting the performance in person.

According to the historical evidence, Händel knew that the Dublin orchestral and choral resources were by no means on a par with those of London, and was markedly influenced by this circumstance in the composition of his work. In his choruses he did not go beyond four-part writing, and kept his orchestra within the most modest limits, so that no instrument except violin and trumpet plays a solo part, and oboe and bassoon do not appear at all in the score, although these instruments participated in the performance, as was proved by a later discovery of orchestra-parts written for both. Thereafter Händel, beginning with March the 23d, 1743, brought out *The Messiah* every year in London with great applause; in the course of time he made various alterations in certain numbers, set several new ones to music, transcribed a few arias for different voices, but left the work as a whole unchanged, both vocally and instrumentally, from its original form; thus bearing witness that, despite its limitations, this primitive conception of the work was likewise the enduring one.

As the centuries have passed, a considerable number of vocal scores have, of course, been made after Händel's partition; notably that by Dr. Clarke (Whitfield-Clarke, 1809), and a later one by Vincent Novello. Their value, however, was more or less doubtful, their character being rather that of transcriptions in pianoforte style, with not infrequent arbitrary or capricious aberrations, than a faithful and exact reduction of the orchestral score. Neither have the more recent editions of vocal scores based on the Mozart orchestra-score, with its many contrapuntal charms, quite fulfilled expectations, as they materially increased the difficulty of the piano-part.

Hence, a vocal score which should be in every way reliable and practical has become a matter of prime necessity. The present edition agrees at every point with Händel's original score, as it follows the facsimile edition of this

latter with most careful exactitude. Slight deviations from the original, which in the course of many years have obtained almost traditional authority, are inserted in small notes in every case, the professional artist being left free to employ them or not, at his discretion.

With regard to the performance of this grand work by chorus and soloists, much of importance might be said; but this would lead too far afield, and we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the matters of chiefest concern. The direction of the choruses, which in our Master's works are for the most part peculiarly prominent in their monumental character, will naturally be entrusted to competent chorus-conductors, who will care for crystalline precision of execution and a clear, logical conception, and who are responsible for these points.

The interpretation of their parts by the soloists is a different affair. Here we confront the weighty question: "May the soloist proceed subjectively, or must he proceed objectively?" Probably the best answer to this crucial query is found in a passage from the unrivalled work of an authority in this province, namely, "Die Lehre von der vokalen Ornamentik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts," by Dr. Hugo Goldschmidt. He writes: "The essence of reproduction, to feel and re-create that which was felt and imparted by the creator, does not exclude—within natural limitations—the assertion of creative power. The modern theory of æsthetics founded by Lipps rightly proceeds from the idea, that the interpreting artist creates, in a sense, the work anew. With his gradual penetration of the art-work he creates new values, which are of the highest importance for art, because, without them, the creations of the great masters are only so much writing, and thus remain sealed to enjoyment. But the interpreter's work is no mere execution, comparable, let us say, to that of the builder who transmutes the architect's plans into material reality. His task is rather to seize the vital conception of the art-work, to blend it with his own ego and the views of his period, and thus to imbue it with life and effectiveness. Whether singer or instrumentalist, he is a child of his time. His artistry is a product of its mental culture. It develops and changes with the evolution of artistic require

ments. His formative and emotional powers are derived from the spirit of the epoch to which he belongs. Consequently, we shall always approach the art-productions of earlier times through the medium of our own spiritual and emotional nature. It follows, that the domain which such artistic reproduction may open to us, although of great extent, and as broad in scope as the points of contact with modern sensibility can reach, will be dependent in any given period on a constantly shifting relation to the treasures of former ages. The genuine, great masterworks of the past retain their importance; they are immortal; but our relations to them are not constant, and change with the changing impressionability of the times. We hear the works of these past-masters of former centuries—of Palestrina, Gabrieli, Händel and Bach, yes, even of Mozart and Beethoven—with other ears than our forefathers, or even than our grandfathers. What we have experienced since their time, whatever we have wrested to our eternal gain, this it is which sounds in those works to our ears. Much that charmed former generations has no effect on ours; so much is part and parcel of the time which gave it birth, and decays with its passing. Only what is exalted over time and place remains as eternal gain; and here, again, another generation finds new treasures that earlier ones passed by unheeding. This is the unfailing criterion of true greatness, that its creations continually beget ever-new, ever-changing values, that they bring to each successive generation new revelations. Consider the history of Händel's art. The eighteenth century, in its latter half, admired it in the form of arrangements by contemporaries, those by Mozart and Hiller. Our present-day musical interpretation—on Dr. Chrysander's initiative—has gone back to the historically authenticated form, and disclosed to us the true Händel in his full grandeur. But it owes its success, not to a recognition that things must be so because Händel would have them so, but because they appeal more directly to our sense and feeling than do the arrangements of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries."

Such are the pregnant and weighty pronouncements of an experienced man, deeply versed in musico-historical lore and research. They should be of the highest value to the serious artist.

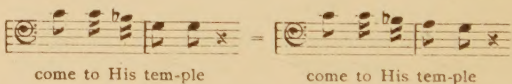
Here a word shall be said touching the employment of the appoggiaturas in the recitatives and (in isolated cases) also in the arias. They are, of course, not given in this edition, or indicated only very infrequently.

The Appoggiatura, in Händel's works, must be treated with the utmost caution and nicest discrimination. It should never be regarded as a mere ornament, but always fulfil some declamatory, melodic or harmonic function. Do not lose sight of the fact, that the appoggiatura lends greater elasticity and emphasis to the flow of melody and declamation, and also to the musical expression; at the same time, one cannot be too careful not to introduce it too often, for this would doubtless produce an unpleasing and inadmissible monotony instead of enhancing the effect.

According to historical evidence, Händel permitted his singers to employ appoggiaturas, and even melismata and cadences, in the arias of his oratorios; he invariably insisted, however, that they should not be mere embellishments serving simply for outward display of vocal effect, but calculated to promote the melodic flow and declamatory expression, and must, consequently, possess musical meaning and value. Mistakes in the use of these ornaments can be prevented only by a thorough knowledge of the development of vocal embellishments, a certain penetration into the spirit of Händel's oratorios, and a refined taste in matters pertaining to musical æsthetics.

The Appoggiatura is unquestionably the most important and most frequently employed among the ornaments, and a few general observations concerning the principles involved can hardly fail to be welcome; more especially as they are accompanied by a number of practical illustrations.

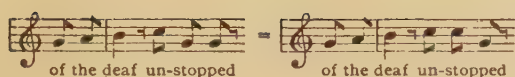
An appoggiatura is in place where its introduction brings about a diatonic succession, and more particularly across the bar, in order to avoid the leap of a third; for example in No. 5, page 26:



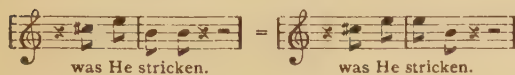
and similarly within the boundaries of one measure, as in No. 19, page 94:



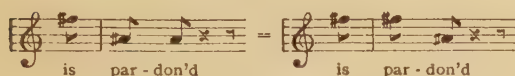
These latter must, however, be introduced with careful discrimination; otherwise appoggiaturas of this sort are very apt to produce a feeling of monotony and an interruption of the melodic flow. Another species of appoggiatura which may be used very effectively is the leap to the fourth below; this occurs both in the midst of a measure (No. 19, page 94):



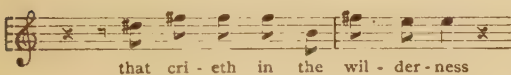
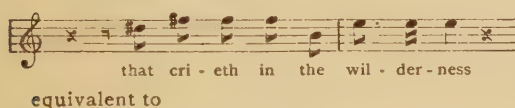
or (and far oftener) at the close of a recitative (No. 31, page 141):



Besides these, the leap of the appoggiatura to the sixth below is occasionally met with (No. 2, page 9):



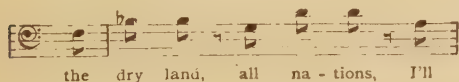
The appoggiatura leading upward by a step is seldom or never employed; leading up by a leap it is very successfully applied in certain cases, for example in No. 2, page 9:



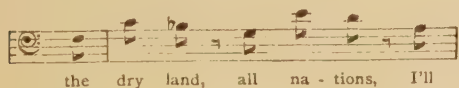
or No. 8, page 47:



Great discretion and sound judgment are, however, very necessary for governing the employment of this upward-leaping appoggiatura; for if, in a quite analogous situation, as shown in No. 5, page 25:



the appoggiatura were introduced at the similar points:



this would be, not simply a regrettable blunder, but a total misinterpretation of this important passage.

Illustrations of this kind show most convincingly how important it is that the singer

should treat each case, as it arises, logically and discreetly, and how the appoggiatura, in apparently analogous situations, must sometimes be employed and at others avoided. The finest and most striking examples of this description, in our opinion, are those given by Händel in *The Messiah* on page 129 (No. 29): "Thy rebuke hath broken His heart," and on page 140 (No. 30): "Behold, and see." These two numbers, which are among the most beautiful, sublime and affecting of all that Händel has given us in his oratorios, and which convey a sense of mournful, hopeless anxiety in a manner of almost unparalleled realism, should be attentively studied by every oratorio-singer who truly loves his art.

We seize this occasion to direct attention to another important matter, which ought to be mentioned, if for no other reason, because it is unnoticed in all the other vocal scores. We refer to the chorus "Glory to God!" page 82 (No. 17). Here Händel inserted in his original score the following phrase: "da lontano e un poco piano" (as from a distance, and rather softly); and only thus should this chorus be performed. It appears to us that, relying on Händel's directions for the dynamics of this number, there can be no doubt that he intended a gradual approach (augmentation) of this solemn chant, as of an increasingly urgent, divinely inspired announcement, followed by an equally gradual *decrecendo* withdrawal. Supporting evidence is found in the postlude, which, after a grand *fortissimo* climax of the chorus, dies away to a whispered *pianissimo*.—The authenticity of the above reading has occasionally been called in question, with argument both in speech and writing; but such questioning can rest only on a lack of acquaintance—or an inexact acquaintance—with Händel's original score. So, in order to settle this important point definitively, we publish at the beginning of this edition a facsimile of the first page of this chorus from Händel's original manuscript, which should suffice to set the question at rest forever.

In our edition the greatest care has also been bestowed upon the word-text, and each number provided with a correct reference to the corresponding section in the Bible.

We can, therefore, publish this edition with the consciousness that it has been prepared with the thoroughness and reverent care due to this eternally beautiful masterwork.

MAX PICKER.

New York, March, 1912.

THE MESSIAH

PART THE FIRST

I. OVERTURE

II. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem; and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned.

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God.

III. AIR (TENOR)

Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill made low; the crooked straight, and the rough places plain.

IV. CHORUS

And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

V. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

Thus saith the Lord of Hosts:—Yet once a little while and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come.

The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in; Behold, He shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts.

VI. AIR (BASS)

But who may abide the day of His coming, and who shall stand when He appeareth?

For He is like a refiner's fire.

VII. CHORUS

And He shall purify the sons of Levi, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness.

VIII. RECIT. (ALTO)

Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a Son, and shall call his name EMMANUEL, God with us.

IX. AIR (ALTO) AND CHORUS

O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion, get thee up into the high mountain; O thou that tellest good tidings to Jerusalem, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God!

Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.

X. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

For, behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and His glory shall be seen upon thee, and the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising.

XI. AIR (BASS)

The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: and they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

XII. CHORUS

For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

XIII. PASTORAL SYMPHONY

XIV. RECIT. (SOPRANO)

There were shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

RECIT. *Accompanied.* (SOPRANO)

And lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid.

XV. RECIT. (SOPRANO)

And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

XVI. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (SOPRANO)

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying :

XVII. CHORUS

Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth, good will towards men.

XVIII. AIR (SOPRANO)

Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion ; Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem : behold, thy king cometh unto thee.

He is the righteous Saviour, and He shall speak peace unto the heathen.

XIX. RECIT. (ALTO)

Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened, and the ears of the deaf unstoppèd ; then shall

the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.

XX. AIR (ALTO)

He shall feed His flock like a shepherd ; and He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom, and gently lead those that are with young.

AIR (SOPRANO)

Come unto Him, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and He shall give you rest.

Take His yoke upon you, and learn of Him ; for He is meek and lowly of heart : and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

XXI. CHORUS

His yoke is easy and His burthen is light .

PART THE SECOND

XXII. CHORUS

Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world.

XXIII. AIR (ALTO)

He was despised and rejected of men : a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

*[He gave His back to the smiters, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the hair : He hid not His face from shame and spitting.]

XXIV. CHORUS

Surely He hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows ; He was wounded for our transgressions ; He was bruised for our iniquities ; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him.

XXV. CHORUS

And with His stripes we are healèd.

XXVI. CHORUS

All we like sheep have gone astray ; we have turnèd every one to his own way ; and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.

XXVII. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

All they that see Him, laugh Him to scorn, they shoot out their lips, and shake their heads, saying :—

XXVIII. CHORUS

He trusted in God that He would deliver Him ; let Him deliver Him, if He delight in Him.

XXIX. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

Thy rebuke hath broken His heart ; He is full of heaviness. He looked for some to have pity on Him, but there was no man ; neither found He any to comfort Him.

XXX. AIR (TENOR)

Behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto His sorrow.

XXXI. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

He was cut off out of the land of the living : for the transgression of Thy people was He stricken.

XXXII. AIR (TENOR)

But Thou didst not leave His soul in hell ; nor didst Thou suffer Thy Holy One to see corruption.

XXXIII. CHORUS

Lift up your heads, O ye gates ; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors ; and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is the King of glory ? The Lord strong

* The latter part of this Air is usually omitted.

and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle.

Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is the King of glory? The Lord of Hosts, He is the King of glory.

XXXIV. RECIT. (TENOR)

Unto which of the angels said He at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten Thee?

XXXV. CHORUS

Let all the angels of God worship Him.

XXXVI. AIR * (BASS)

[Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast led captivity captive, and received gifts for men; yea, even for Thine enemies, that the Lord God might dwell among them.]

XXXVII. CHORUS

The Lord gave the word: great was the company of the preachers.

XXXVIII. AIR (SOPRANO)

How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.

XXXIX. CHORUS

Their sound is gone out into all lands, and their words unto the ends of the world.

XL. AIR (BASS)

Why do the nations so furiously rage together? [and] why do the people imagine a vain thing?

The kings of the earth rise up, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord, and against His Anointed.

XLI. CHORUS

Let us break their bonds asunder, and cast away their yokes from us.

XLII. RECIT. (TENOR)

He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh them to scorn; the Lord shall have them in derision.

XLIII. AIR (TENOR)

Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.

XLIV. CHORUS

HALLELUJAH! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

The kingdom of this world is become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ever and ever.

KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS. HALLELUJAH!

PART THE THIRD

XLV. AIR (SOPRANO)

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth:

And though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

For now is Christ risen from the dead, the first-fruits of them that sleep.

XLVI. CHORUS

Since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

XLVII. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

Behold, I tell you a mystery: We shall not all sleep; but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet.

XLVIII. AIR (BASS)

The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

†[For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.]

*This air is usually omitted.

†The latter part of this Air is usually omitted.

XLIX. RECIT.* (ALTO)

[*Then* shall be brought to pass the saying that is written: Death is swallowed up in victory.

L. DUET (ALTO AND TENOR)

O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law.

LI. CHORUS

But thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

LII. AIR (SOPRANO)

If God be for us, who can be against us? who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elect?

It is God that justifieth, who is he that condemneth?

It is Christ that died, yea, rather, that is risen again, who is at the right hand of God, who makes intercession for us.]

LIII. CHORUS

Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath redeemed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing.

Blessing and honour, glory and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and ever.

Amen.

*This and the three following pieces are sometimes omitted.

INDEX

PART THE FIRST

NO.		PAGE
1.	Overture	3
2.	Recit. accompanied (<i>Tenor</i>)	7
3.	Air (<i>Tenor</i>)	10
4.	Chorus	16
5.	Recit. accompanied (<i>Bass</i>)	24
6.	Air (<i>Bass</i>)	27
7.	Chorus	36
8.	Recitative (<i>Alto</i>)	47
9.	Air (<i>Alto</i>) and Chorus	47
10.	Recit. accompanied (<i>Bass</i>)	60
11.	Air (<i>Bass</i>)	62
12.	Chorus	66
13.	Pastoral Symphony	77
14.	Recitative (<i>Soprano</i>)	79
	Recit. accompanied (<i>Soprano</i>)	79
15.	Recitative (<i>Soprano</i>)	80
16.	Recit. accompanied (<i>Soprano</i>)	81
17.	Chorus	82
18.	Air (<i>Soprano</i>)	87
19.	Recitative (<i>Alto</i>)	94
20.	Air (<i>Alto</i>)	94
21.	Chorus	98

PART THE SECOND

22.	Chorus	104
23.	Air (<i>Alto</i>)	108
24.	Chorus	113
25.	Chorus	117
26.	Chorus	122
27.	Recit. accompanied (<i>Tenor</i>)	131
28.	Chorus	132
29.	Recit. accompanied (<i>Tenor</i>)	139
30.	Air (<i>Tenor</i>)	140
31.	Recit. accompanied (<i>Tenor</i>)	141
32.	Air (<i>Tenor</i>)	141
33.	Chorus	144
34.	Recitative (<i>Tenor</i>)	153
35.	Chorus	153
36.	Air (<i>Bass</i>)	158
37.	Chorus	163
38.	Air (<i>Soprano</i>)	167
39.	Chorus	169

NO.		PAGE
40.	Air (<i>Bass</i>)	174
41.	Chorus	182
42.	Recitative (<i>Tenor</i>)	189
43.	Air (<i>Tenor</i>)	189
44.	Chorus	193

PART THE THIRD

45.	Air (<i>Soprano</i>)	204
46.	Chorus	210
47.	Recit. accompanied (<i>Bass</i>)	214
48.	Air (<i>Bass</i>)	214
49.	Recitative (<i>Alto</i>)	222
50.	Duet (<i>Alto and Tenor</i>)	222
51.	Chorus	225
52.	Air (<i>Soprano</i>)	231
53.	Chorus	237

No. 1
original
composition
by
Salomon

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is dense and somewhat illegible due to ink bleed-through and overlapping notes. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical line. The first system contains the first five staves, and the second system contains the remaining five staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. There are some handwritten annotations and corrections throughout the piece.

Salomon

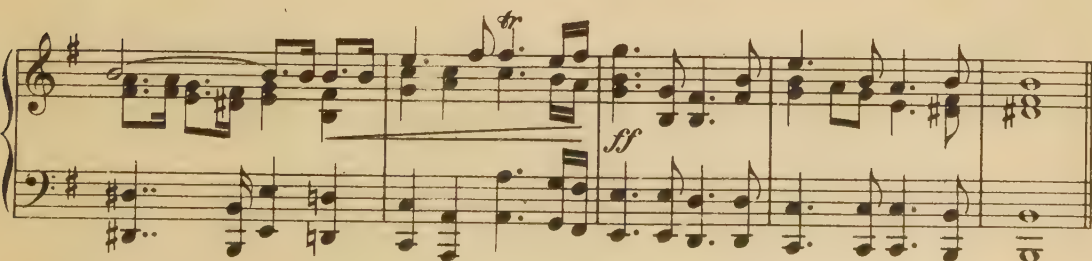
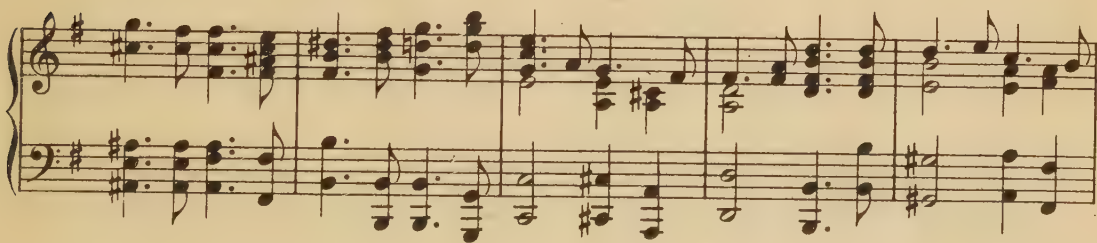
THE MESSIAH

PART I

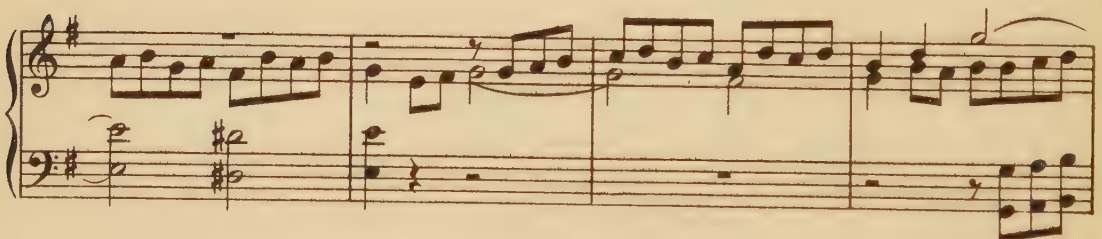
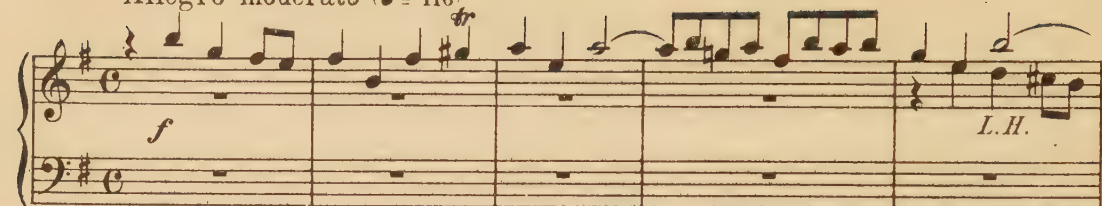
Nº 1. - OVERTURE

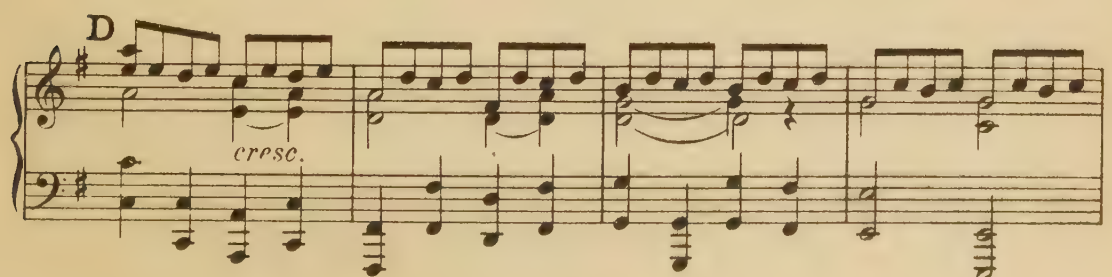
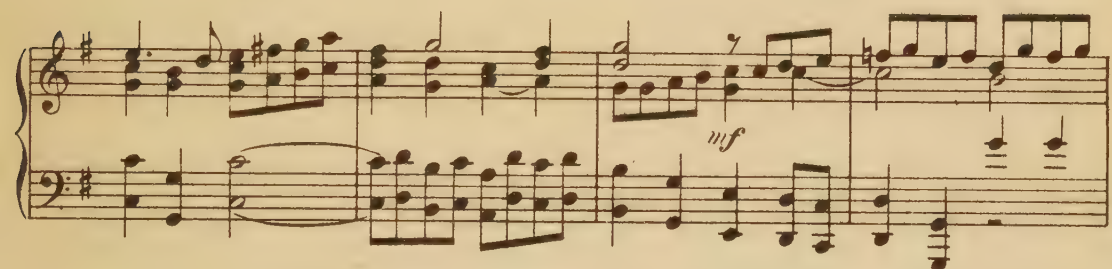
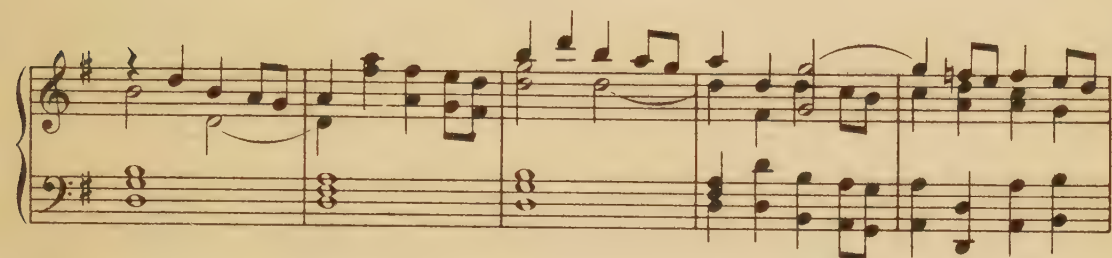
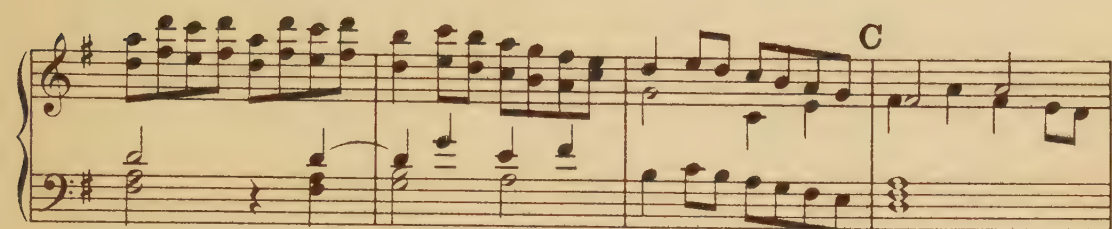
G. F. Händel

Grave (♩ = 120)



Allegro moderato (♩ = 116)





6

E

f

F

ff

Più lento

22945

NO 2. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"COMFORT YE MY PEOPLE"

Isaiah. xl: 1-3

Larghetto e piano (♩ = 80)

The first system shows the piano introduction. The right hand plays a series of chords and moving lines in E major, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. The tempo is marked 'Larghetto e piano' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute.

The second system begins the vocal recitative. The Tenor Solo part enters with the lyrics 'Com-fort ye, com -'. The piano accompaniment continues with a similar harmonic texture. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *fp* (fortissimo piano).

The third system continues the vocal recitative. The Tenor Solo part sings '- fort ye — my peo-ple, com - fort ye, ad lib.'. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo piano).

The fourth system concludes the vocal recitative. The Tenor Solo part sings 'com - - - fort ye my peo-ple, a tempo'. The piano accompaniment continues with a similar harmonic texture. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *fp* (fortissimo piano).

saith your God, saith your God;

fp *mf*

speaking ye comfort-a-bly to Je-ru-sa-lem, speaking ye

p simile

com-fort-a-bly to Je-ru-sa-lem, and cry un-to her that her

B ¹⁾ *mf*

war-fare, her war-fare is ac-complished, that her in-

p

Original orchestral score has:

22945

1) cry un-to her

2) is ac-complish'd

i - qui - ty is par - don'd, that her in - i - qui - ty is par - -

don'd.

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Pre - pare ye the way of the

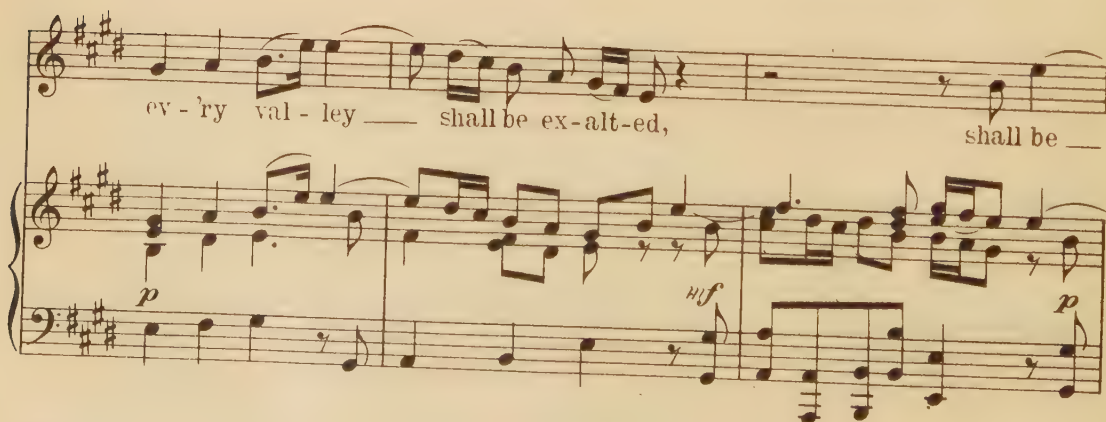
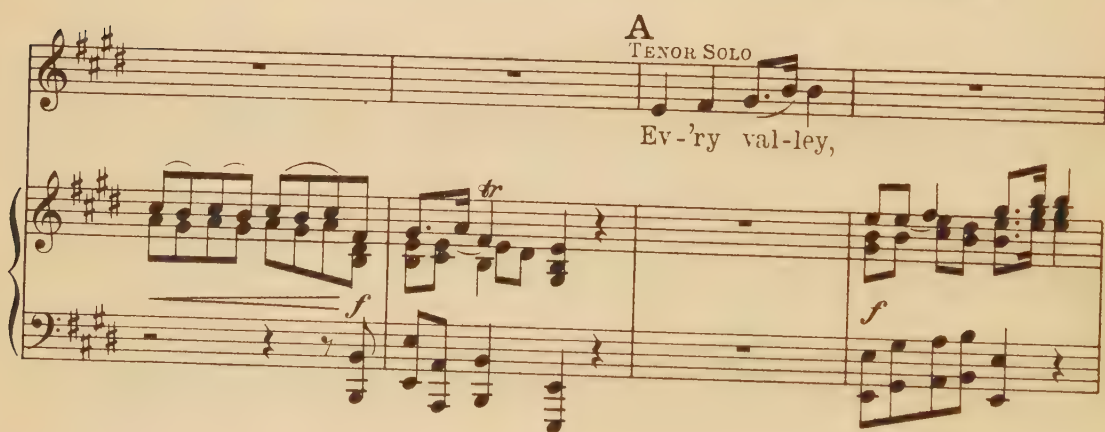
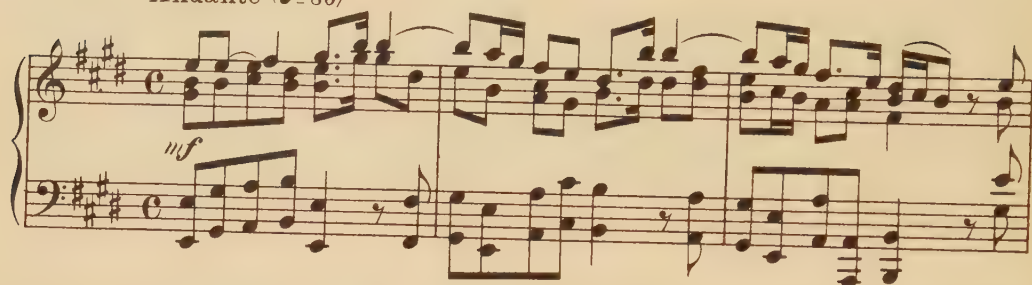
Lord, make straight in the desert a high - way for our God.

Nº 3. - AIR FOR TENOR

"EVERY VALLEY SHALL BE EXALTED"

Isaiah xl: 4

Andante (♩ = 80)



ex-alt - - - - -

- ed, shall be ex - alt - - - ed,

shall be ex-alt - - - - -

B

- ed, and ev-ry moun-tain and hill made low;

the crook-ed straight, and the rough plac-es

This system features a vocal melody in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The vocal line begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

plain, _____ the crook-ed

The second system continues the vocal melody with a long horizontal line under the word 'plain,'. The piano accompaniment continues with similar harmonic support.

straight, the crook - ed straight, and rough plac-es plain, _____

cresc. *p*

The third system shows the vocal line continuing. The piano accompaniment includes a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a piano marking (*p*) at the end of the system.

simile

The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment. The word *simile* is written below the piano part, indicating a continuation of the previous texture. The vocal line is not present in this system.

— and the rough plac-es plain.

Ev-'ry val-ley, ev-'ry val-ley —

— shall be ex-alt —

— ed,

ev-'ry val-ley, ev-'ry val-ley — shall be ex-alt —

p *f* *p*

D

- ed, and ev-'ry moun-tain and

hill made low; the crook-ed straight, the

p *tr*

crook-ed straight, the crook-ed straight, and the rough plac-es plain, —

and the rough plac-es plain, and the rough plac-es

plain, the crook-ed straight,

ad lib. **E**
and the rough plac - es plain.

colla voce *f'a tempo*

senza Ped.

tr tr tr tr tr tr *p*

f *p* *cresc.* *f*

Nº 4. - CHORUS

"AND THE GLORY OF THE LORD"

Isaiah xl: 5

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 112)

Piano accompaniment for the first system of the chorus. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady bass line with quarter and eighth notes. Dynamics include a forte (f) marking.

Vocal and piano accompaniment for the second system of the chorus. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) enter with the lyrics "And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, the glo-ry of the". The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and forte (f) markings.

*)According to the original score.

Lord. shall be re - -

Lord

Lord shall be re - - veal - - ed,

Lord shall be re - - veal - - -

veal - - ed, and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the

shall be re - veal-ed,

and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord

- ed, shall be re - veal-ed,

Lord shall be re - veal'd, and the

be re - - veal - - - - - ed, and the

shall be re - veal - - - ed, and the

and the

and the

glo-ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,

glo-ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,

glo-ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,

glo-ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,

mf and all flesh - shall

see it to - geth-er,

mf and all flesh shall see it to - geth-er;

B

and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

for the mouth of the Lord hath spok-en

For the mouth of the Lord hath spok-en

B

er; for the mouth of the Lord hath spok - en

er, and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

it; and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

it; and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - -

C

it;

er, and all flesh, and all flesh shall see it to - geth - er;

er, and all flesh shall see it to - geth - - er; the

er, for the

and all flesh— shall see it to - geth - er;

and all flesh— shall see it to - geth - er;

mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it.

mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it.

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all flesh— shall

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all flesh— shall

And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, and all

flesh— shall see it to - geth - er; the mouth of the Lord hath

see it to - geth - er; and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the

see it, shall see it to - geth - er;

flesh— shall see it to - geth - er;

spok - en it,

Lord shall be re - - veal - ed, and all

and all flesh -

and all flesh -

for the mouth of the Lord hath

flesh - shall see it to - geth - er; for the

shall see it to - geth - er; the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the

shall see it to - geth - er;

spok - en it, hath - spok - - - en it;

mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it; and all

Lord shall be re - - veal - - - ed,

and the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - ed,

ff

and the glo-ry, the glo-ry, the
 flesh— shall see it to- geth-er;
 and all flesh— shall see it to- geth-er;
 and all flesh shall see it to- geth-er;

glo-ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - - ed,
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re -
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall

and all flesh— shall
 veal - - ed, re - veal-ed, and all flesh— shall
 shall be re - veal - - ed, and all flesh— shall
 be re - veal - - ed, re - veal - - ed; for the mouth

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - - er; for the mouth of the

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - - er; for the mouth of the

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - - er; for the mouth of the

of the Lord hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the Lord, — the

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the Lord, — the

Adagio

Lord — hath spok - - en it.

Lord — hath spok - - en it.

mouth of the Lord — hath spok - - en it.

mouth of the Lord — hath spok - - en it.

Adagio

No 5. - RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"THUS SAITH THE LORD"

Haggai ii: 6, 7. - Malachi iii: 1

Andante (♩ = 76)

BASS SOLO

Thus saith the Lord, the Lord of Hosts:

The first system of the musical score. It features a Bass Solo line in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower staves. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment begins with a forte (f) dynamic.

Yet once a lit-tle while, and I will shake

The second system of the musical score. The Bass Solo line continues with the lyrics 'Yet once a lit-tle while, and I will shake'. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support.

the heav'ns and the earth, the sea and the dry land;

The third system of the musical score. The Bass Solo line continues with the lyrics 'the heav'ns and the earth, the sea and the dry land;'. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythmic pattern.

A and I will shake, and I will shake

The fourth system of the musical score. It begins with a section marked 'A'. The Bass Solo line continues with the lyrics 'and I will shake, and I will shake'. The piano accompaniment includes a piano (pp) dynamic marking.

all na-tions; I'll

p

This system features a vocal line in the bass clef and a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The vocal line begins with a long note, followed by a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the treble and a single note in the bass.

shake the heav'ns, the earth, the sea, the

This system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a dense texture of chords in the treble and eighth notes in the bass.

dry land, all na-tions, I'll shake, and the de -

This system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a dense texture of chords in the treble and eighth notes in the bass.

sire

cresc.

This system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line has a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a dense texture of chords in the treble and eighth notes in the bass. The word "cresc." is written below the piano part.

*Other editions have *C* here; according to the original score, however, *E* is correct.

of all na - tions shall come.

B *Recit.*

The Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to His tem-ple, ev'n the

mes-sen-ger of the cov - e - nant, whom ye de - light in;

Be - hold, he shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts.

No 6. - AIR FOR BASS

"BUT WHO MAY ABIDE THE DAY OF HIS COMING?"

Malachi iii: 2

Larghetto (♩ = 88)

The first system shows the piano introduction. It consists of two staves, treble and bass, in 3/8 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a note equal to 88 beats per minute. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music features a series of chords and moving lines in both hands, with some notes beamed together.

BASS SOLO A

But who may a -

The second system shows the piano accompaniment for the first vocal line. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The bass staff has a whole rest for the first four measures, then enters with a melody. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines. The dynamic is marked *p* (piano) at the end of the system.

bide the day of His com-ing?

and who shall stand when

The third system shows the piano accompaniment for the second vocal line. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The bass staff has a whole rest for the first four measures, then enters with a melody. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines. The dynamic is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano) at different points.

He__ ap - pear-eth? who shall__ stand

when

The fourth system shows the piano accompaniment for the third vocal line. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The bass staff has a whole rest for the first four measures, then enters with a melody. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines. The dynamic is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano) at different points.

B

He ap - pear-eth?

But who may a - bide, but

who may a - bide the day of His com-ing?

and

who shall stand when He ap - pear-eth?

and who

shall

stand

when

He ap - pear -

- eth? when He ap - pear -

D
eth?
Prestissimo (♩ = 133)
pp

cresc. *f*

For He is like a re -

p

fin - er's fire,

f

for He is like — a re -

fin -

- er's — fire.

E
Who shall stand when He ap -

pear - eth? For He is like a re -

fin -

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

- er's fire, for

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *cresc.*

He is like a re - fin -

f

- er's fire,

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

and who shall stand when He ap - pear-eth?

p *colla voce*

F Larghetto (Tempo I)

But who may a - bide the day of His coming?

p *f*

and who shall stand, and who shall stand when He ap -

p

peareth? when He ap - peareth?

G Prestissimo

For He is like a re - fin - er's

p *f* *p*

fire, like a re - fin - er's

f *p*

fire, and who shall stand when He,

fp *fp* *fp*

when He ap - - pear-eth? and who shall

fp *fp* *p*

stand when He ap -

p

pear - eth? For He is

cresc. *p*

like a re - fin - - - er's

fire, _____ and who shall

f *p*

stand when He _____ ap - - -

pear - eth, when He ap - - -

pear - eth? For He is

f *p*

like a re - - fin - -

f *p* *f* *p*

First system of music. The bass line features trills (tr) on the first and third measures. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Dynamic markings *f* and *p* are present.

I Adagio

Second system of music, marked **I Adagio**. It includes vocal lines with lyrics: "ers fire, for He is like a re-fin-ers". The piano accompaniment features a *cresc.* (crescendo) in the first measure and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the second measure.

Prestissimo

Third system of music, marked **Prestissimo**. The piano accompaniment is rapid, featuring sixteenth-note patterns in both hands. The vocal line is reduced to a single note "fire." in the first measure.

Fourth system of music, continuing the **Prestissimo** tempo. The piano accompaniment maintains the rapid sixteenth-note patterns.

Fifth system of music, concluding the **Prestissimo** section. The piano accompaniment continues with rapid sixteenth-note patterns.

No 7.- CHORUS

"AND HE SHALL PURIFY"

Malachi iii: 3

Allegro
SOPRANO

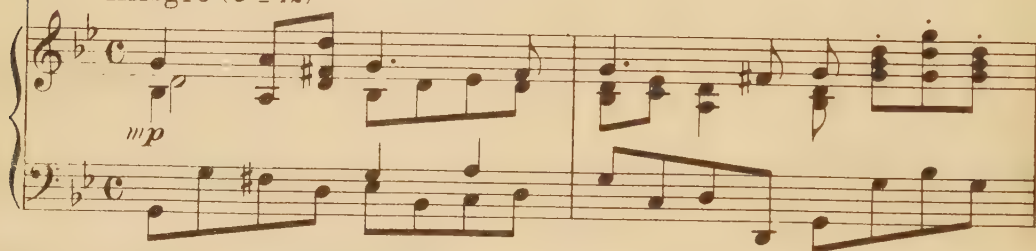


ALTO

TENOR

BASS

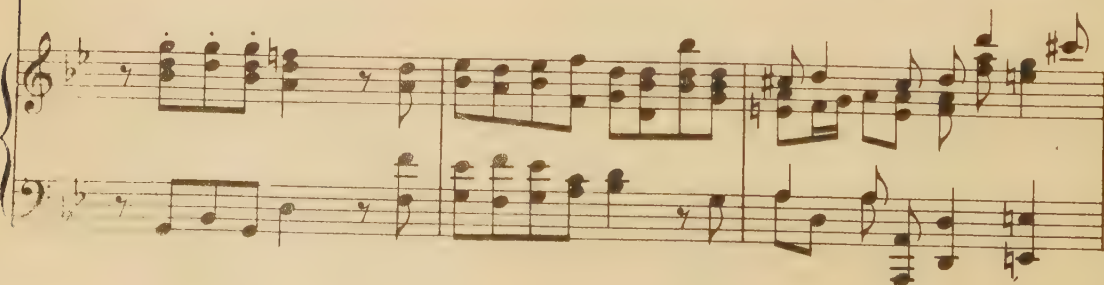
Allegro (♩ = 72)



He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of Le - vi,

mf

And He shall



pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy.

mf And He shall pu - ri - fy,

mf And He shall pu - ri - fy

the sons of Le - - - vi,

and He shall pu - ri - fy

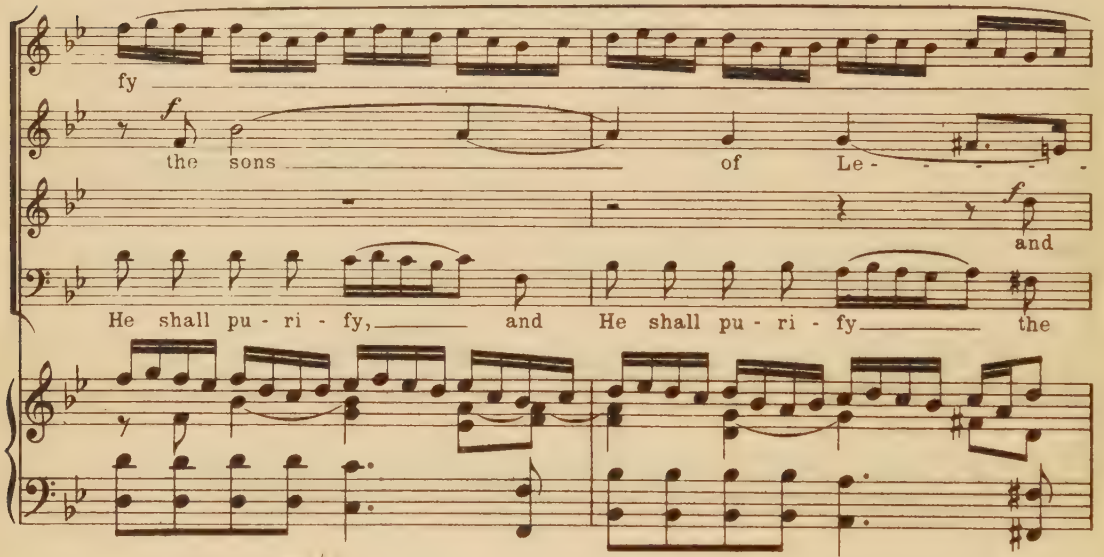
the sons



and He shall pu - ri -

of Le - - - - vi,

and

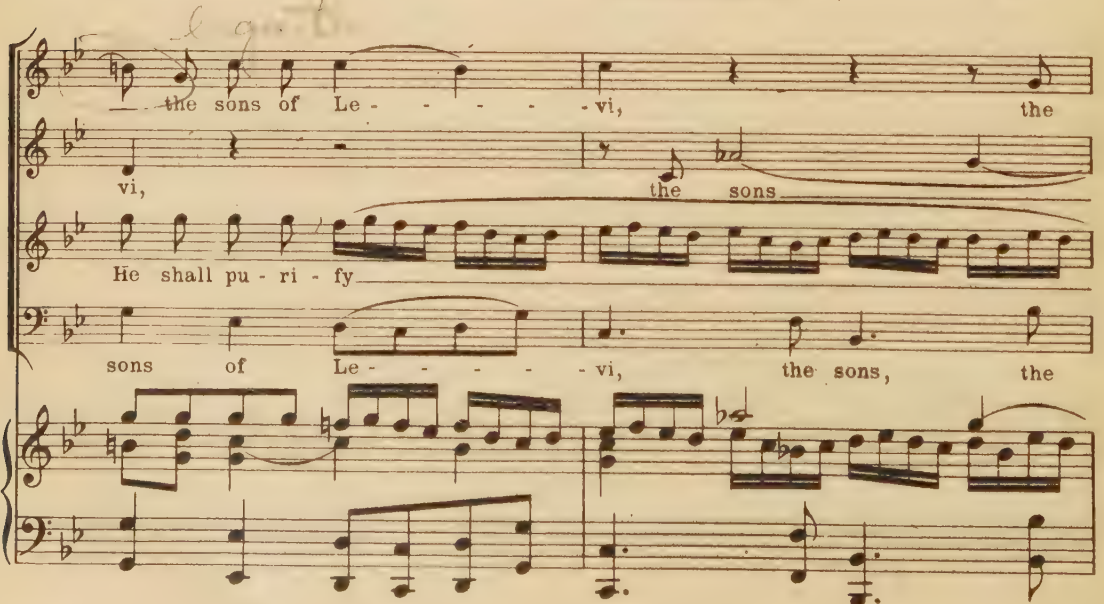


fy

the sons of Le -

and

He shall pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy the



the sons of Le - - - - vi, the

vi, the sons

He shall pu - ri - fy

sons of Le - - - - vi, the sons, the

B

sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer
 of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer
 the sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer
 sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

B

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -
 un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous - -
 un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous - -
 un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall pu - ri - fy,
 ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall
 ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall
 ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall

pu - - ri - fy,

pu - - ri - fy,

mf pu - - ri - fy, shall pu - ri - fy.

mf

mf and He shall pu - ri -

f and He shall pu - - ri - - fy,

f and He shall pu - - ri - - fy,

f the sons of Le - - vi,

f

C

fy,

shali

and He shall

and He shall

and He shall

C

pu - ri - fy,

and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy,

and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - - ri - fy,

and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy,

and He shall pu - ri - fy, and

and He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the sons of

and He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of

He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of Le - - vi, the sons of

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

and He shall pu - ri - fy, and He shall

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

D

pu - ri - fy the sons

and He shall pu - ri - fy

and He shall pu - ri - fy, shall pu - ri -

D

and He shall pu - ri - fy,

of Le - - vi,

the sons of

fy the sons of Le - - vi, the

shall pu - ri -

Le - - vi,

sons of Le - - -

The first system of a musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in B-flat major, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a vocal line, also in B-flat major, with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff is a vocal line, also in B-flat major, with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment in B-flat major, with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: "shall pu - ri -", "Le - - vi,", "sons of Le - - -".

and He shall pu - ri - fy

fy, shall pu - ri - fy,

shall pu - ri - fy the sons

vi, and

The second system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in B-flat major, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a vocal line, also in B-flat major, with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff is a vocal line, also in B-flat major, with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment in B-flat major, with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: "and He shall pu - ri - fy", "fy, shall pu - ri - fy,", "shall pu - ri - fy the sons", "vi, and".

the sons

shall pu - ri - fy the

of Le - - - - - vi, the

He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the

E *ff*

of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

ff

sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

ff

sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

ff

sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer

E *ff*

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous -

- un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous -

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

mf

№ 8.- RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

"BEHOLD! A VIRGIN SHALL CONCEIVE"

Isaiah vii: 14.—Matt. i: 23

ALTO SOLO

Baritone

Be-hold! a vir-gin shall con-ceive, and bear a son,

and shall call his name Em-man-u-el: God with us.

№ 9.- AIR FOR ALTO, AND CHORUS

"O THOU THAT TELLEST GOOD TIDINGS TO ZION"

Isaiah xl: 9

Andante (♩ = 144)

O THOU THAT TELLEST GOOD TIDINGS TO ZION

0

p

A

thou that tell-est good ti-dings to Zi-on,

f

get thee up in-to the high moun-tain!

p *mf*

O thou that tell-est good

p

B

ti-dings to Zi-on, get thee

mf *p*

up in-to the high moun-

- tain!

get thee up in-to the high

moun-

- tain!

thou that tell-est good ti-dings to Je-ru-sa-lem, lift

up thy voice with strength! lift it

up, be not a-fraid! Say un-to the

cit-ies of Ju-dah, say un-to the cit-ies of Ju-dah,

Be - hold your God! be - hold your God! Say

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah,

Be -

hold your God! — be - hold your God! —

be - hold your God!

E

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on,

F

First system of musical notation. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by the lyrics "a - rise, shine, for thy light is come;". The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with "a - rise, a -". The piano accompaniment features a more active melody with many sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with "rise, a - rise, shine, for thy light is come,". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar active melody. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with "and the glo -". The piano accompaniment features a sustained chordal texture. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Fifth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with "- ry of the Lord, the". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar active melody. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte).

G

glo - ry of the Lord is

p

ris - en, is ris - en up - on thee, is ris - en, is

ris - en up - on thee, the glo - ry, the

glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord

is ris - en up - on thee.

colla voce

CHORUS

H
SOPRANO
O thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, good

ALTO

TENOR

BASS
H
O thou that tell - est good

ti - dings to Je - ru - sa - lem, O

O thou that tell - est good

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on,

ti - dings to Zi - on, good ti - dings to Je - ru - sa - lem,

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, good ti - dings to Zi - on, a -

ti - dings to Zi - on, to Zi - on, a -

O thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, a -

I 2

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of
 rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of
 rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of
 rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

I

L.H.

L.H.

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be -
 Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be -
 Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be -
 Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be -

L.H.

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is
 hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is
 hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is
 hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

L.H.

ris - en up - - - on thee. O

ris - en up - - - on thee. O

ris - en up - - - on thee. O

ris - en up - - - on thee. O

ff

K

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

K

un - to the cit ies. of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

hold, be - - hold, the

hold, be - - hold, the

hold, be - - hold, the

hold, be - - hold, the

mf

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord, the

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

The first system of the musical score consists of four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand, with some chords and rests.

the glo - - - ry of the

glo - - ry of the Lord

the glo - - - ry of the

the glo - - - ry of the

The second system of the musical score continues the hymn. It features the same four vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "the glo - - - ry of the", "glo - - ry of the Lord", "the glo - - - ry of the", and "the glo - - - ry of the". The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern, with some variations in the right hand.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

allargando

L

tr

f

The musical score is written for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics "Lord is ris - en up - on thee." The piano accompaniment begins with a series of chords and then moves into a more active, flowing pattern. The tempo marking *allargando* is placed above the piano part. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte).

No 10.- RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"FOR BEHOLD, DARKNESS SHALL COVER THE EARTH"

Isaiah lx: 2,3

Andante larghetto (♩ = 72)

The musical score is written for a Bass Solo. It begins with a piano introduction in D major, 2/4 time, marked 'Andante larghetto' with a tempo of 72 beats per minute. The piano part consists of a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The vocal line enters in the second measure with the lyrics 'For be - hold, dark - ness shall'. The piano accompaniment continues with a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The vocal line continues with 'cov - er the earth, and gross dark - ness the'. The piano accompaniment features a 'p' (piano) marking in the second system. The vocal line concludes with 'peo - ple, and gross dark - ness the peo - ple:'. The piano accompaniment continues with a 'p' marking in the third system.

p *cresc.*

BASS SOLO

For be - hold, dark - ness shall

cov - er the earth, and gross dark - ness the

peo - ple, and gross dark - ness the peo - ple:

p

A

but the Lord shall a - rise

poco cresc.

up - on thee, and His

glo - - - ry shall be seen up - on thee, and His

glo - - - ry shall be seen up - on thee. And the Gentiles shall

come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy ris - ing.

f

No 11.- AIR FOR BASS

"THE PEOPLE THAT WALKED IN DARKNESS"

Isaiah ix: 2

Larghetto (♩ = 72)

The first system shows the piano introduction. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in the key of D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand features a flowing melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated towards the end of the system.

The second system begins the vocal and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in bass clef and starts with the lyrics 'The peo - ple that walk - ed in dark - - - ness, that'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same texture as the introduction. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (*mf*) and piano (*p*).

The third system continues the vocal and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has the lyrics 'walk - ed in dark - - - ness, the'. A section marked 'A' begins at the start of this system. The piano accompaniment features a change in texture with some chords. Dynamics include piano (*p*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and piano (*p*).

The fourth system continues the vocal and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has the lyrics 'peo - ple that walk - ed, that walk - ed in darkness have seen a great light, have'. The piano accompaniment continues with a similar texture. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated at the end of the system.

The fifth system concludes the vocal and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has the lyrics 'seen a great light, the peo - ple that walk - ed, that'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same texture. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (*mf*) and piano (*p*).

walk-ed in darkness have seen a great light,

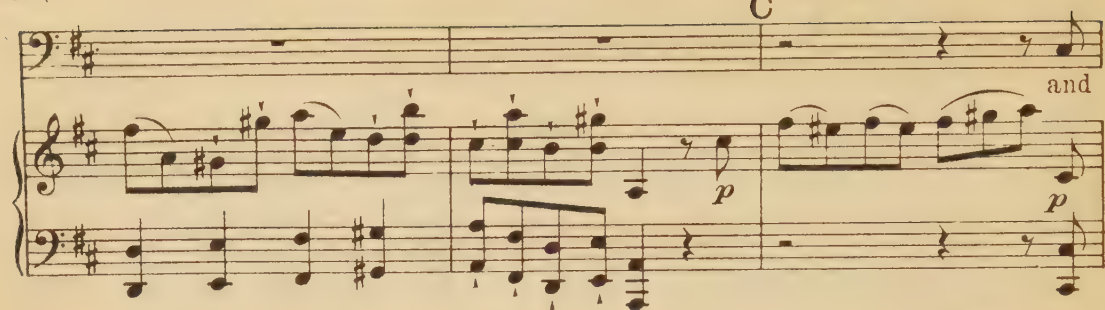
B

the peo-ple that walk-ed, that walk-ed in dark-ness, that

walk-ed in dark - ness, the peo-ple that walk-ed in dark -

- ness have seen a great light, have seen a great light,

a great light, have seen a great light:



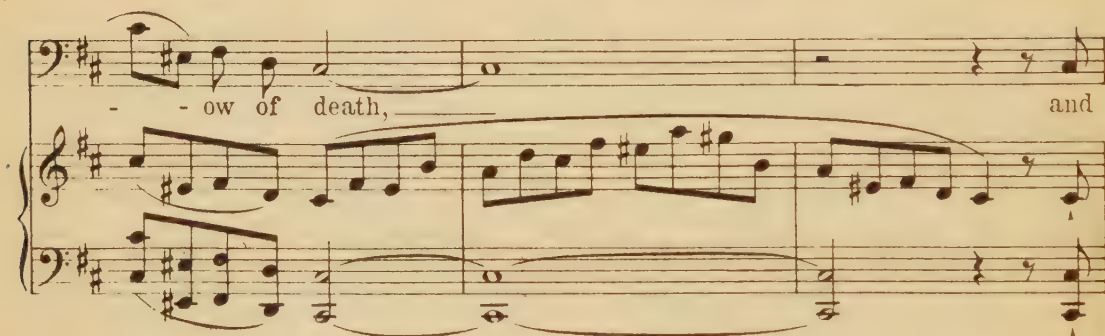
and

p

p



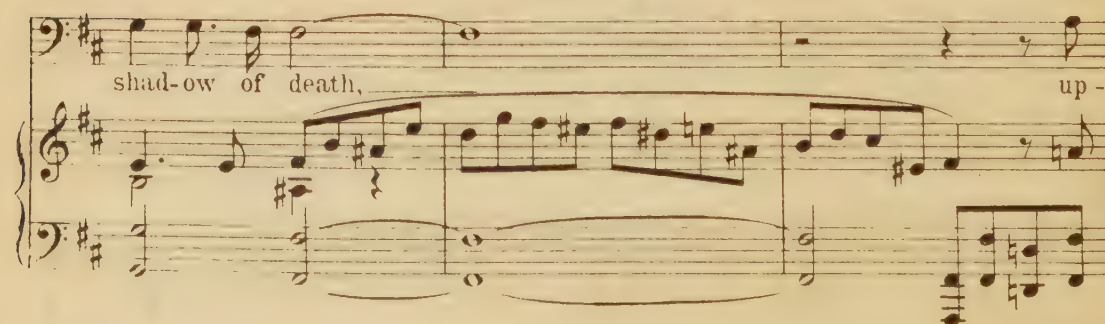
they that dwell, that dwell in the land of the shad -



- ow of death, and



they that dwell, that dwell in the land, that dwell in the land of the



shad-ow of death, up -

D

on — them hath the light shin — ed, and

they that dwell, — that dwell in the land of the shad —

— ow of death, up — on — them hath the

light — shin — ed, up — on — them hath the light shin — ed.

No 12. - CHORUS

"FOR UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN"

Isaiah ix: 6

Andante allegro (♩ = 76)

A SOPRANO
p For un-to us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

us a Son is giv-en, for un-to

ALTO

TENOR *p*

BASS

For un-to us a Child is born,

us a Child is born:

un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

B

p For un-to us a Child is born,

us a Son is giv-en:

p For un-to

B

un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

us a Child is born,

us a Son is giv-en, un-to us a Son is

un-to us a Son is giv-en:

C

giv-en: *mf* and the gov-ern-ment shall

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul

C

mf

be up-on His shoul *cresc.* - der, up-on His shoul-der; and His *cresc.*

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His *cresc.*

der; *mf* and His *cresc.*

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His *cresc.*

D *ff*

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

D *ff*

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace. *p* Un-to

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

p

us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is

p For un-to us a Child is born,

p Un-to us a Child is born,
giv-en: *mf* and the gov-ern-ment shall

p un-to us a Son is giv-en:

be up-on His shoul -

mf and the gov-ern-ment shall be up on His shoul -

cresc. and His Name *cresc.* shall be call - ed Won - der-ful,
- der; *cresc.* and His Name shall be call - ed Won - der-ful,
and His Name *cresc.* shall be call - ed Won - der-ful,
- der; and His Name shall be call - ed Won - der-ful,

cresc. *ff*

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace. For un-to

ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace. *p* Un-to us a Child is born,

ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

us a Child is born,

For un-to us a Child is born,

For un-to us a Child is born, un - to

un-to us a Son is

un-to, us a Son is

us a Son is giv-en:

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der;

be, up-on His shoul-der: and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

mf *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

Name shall be call - ed Won - - der-ful,
 Name shall be call - ed Won - - der-ful,
 Name shall be call - ed Won - - der-ful,
 Name shall be call - ed Won - - der-ful,

F

Coun - - sel-lor, The might - y God, The
 Coun - - sel-lor, The might - y God, The
 Coun - - sel-lor, The might - y God, The
 Coun - - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

ev - er-last-ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un-to
 ev - er-last-ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un-to
 ev - er-last-ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un-to
 ev - er-last-ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. Un-to us a Child is born, un-to

us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment, the gov-ern-ment shall un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en: giv-en, un-to us a Son is giv-en:

be up - on His shoul - - - der, and the gov - ern - ment shall

be up - on His shoul - der, and the gov - ern - ment shall

and the gov - ern - ment, the gov - ern - ment shall

and the gov - ern - ment, the gov - ern - ment shall

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

Won - der - ful, Coun - sel - lor,

The might-y God, The ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace, The

ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

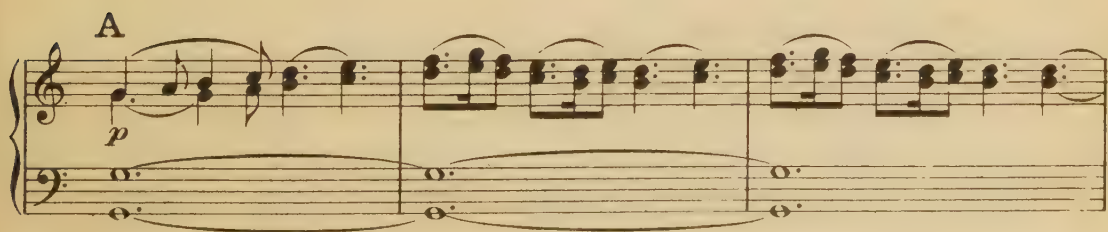
ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

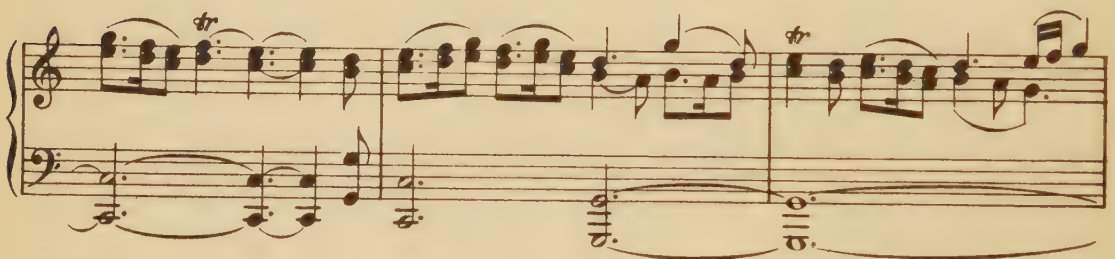
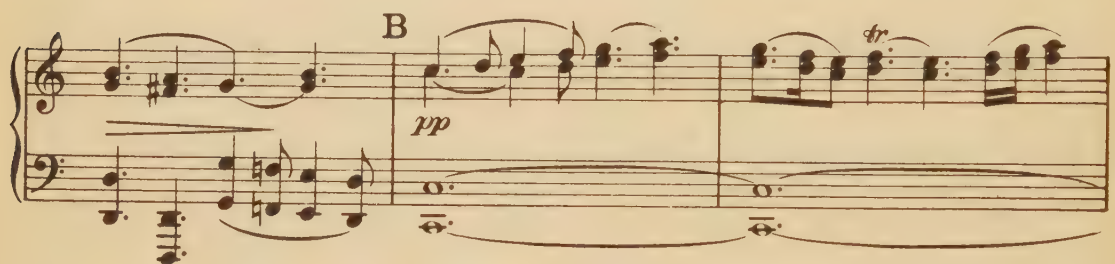
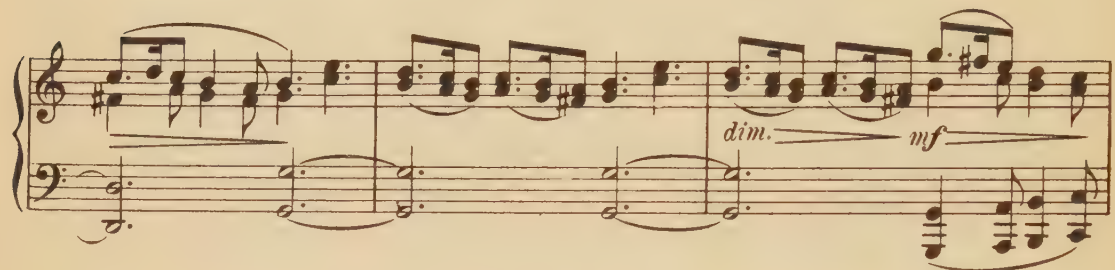
ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

Nº 13.
PASTORAL SYMPHONY

Larghetto (♩ = 132)





No 14. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"THERE WERE SHEPHERDS ABIDING IN THE FIELD"

Luke ii: 8

SOPRANO SOLO

There were shepherds a - bid - ing in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

pp

RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND LO! THE ANGEL OF THE LORD CAME UPON THEM"

Luke ii: 9

Andante (♩ = 56)

SOPRANO SOLO

And lo! the an - gel of the

p

Lord came up - on them, and the glo - ry of the

Lord shone round a - bout them, and they were sore a - fraid.

f

No 15. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM"

Luke ii: 10,11

SOPRANO SOLO

And the an-gel said un-to them, Fear not: for be-

pp

hold, I bring you good ti-dings of great joy, which shall

be to all peo-ple. For un-to you is born this

f *p*

day in the cit-y of Da-vid a Sav-iour, which is Christ the Lord.

p *f*

No 16. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND SUDDENLY THERE WAS WITH THE ANGEL"

Luke ii: 13

Allegro (♩ = 72)

Piano introduction in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic is marked *pp* (pianissimo).

SOPRANO SOLO

First system of the soprano solo. The vocal line begins with a whole rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the same patterns as the introduction. The lyrics "And sud - den-ly there was with the" are written below the vocal line.

Second system of the soprano solo. The vocal line continues with eighth notes and a quarter note. The piano accompaniment remains consistent. The lyrics "an - gel a mul - ti-tude of the heav'nly host" are written below the vocal line.

Third system of the soprano solo. The vocal line concludes with a half note G4 and a quarter rest. The piano accompaniment features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and ends with a final chord. The lyrics "prais-ing God, and say - - ing:" are written below the vocal line.

Nº 17. - CHORUS

"GLORY TO GOD"

Luke 11: 14

Allegro *

mp

SOPRANO
Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

ALTO
Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

TENOR
Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

BASS
Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Allegro (♩ = 80)

mp

high - - - - est,

high - - - - est,

high - - - - est, and peace on

and peace on

mf

mf

*) Original score has here "da lontano e un poco piano" (as from a distance, and rather softly)

A *f*

Glo - ry to God,
 Glo - ry to God,
 earth,
 earth,

p *f*

glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the
 glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the
 glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

high - - - est.
 high - - - est.
 high - - - est. and peace on earth,
 and peace on earth,

f *p*

B

good - will to - - wards

good - - will to - - wards men,

good-will to - - wards men,

B

good-will to - - wards men, to-wards men, good - will

men, to-wards men,

good-will

to - - wards men,

to - wards

to - - wards men,

good - will

to - wards

good - will to - wards men,

to - wards men, to - - wards men.

men, good - - will to - wards men.

men, good - - - will to - wards men.

good - - - will to - wards men.

C *ff*

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

C *ff*

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

f *p*

good-will to - - wards men, to - - wards

good - - will to - - wards men, to - - wards

f

D

good - will, good - will, good - will, good - will to - - wards
men, good - will, good - will, good - will, good - -
men, good - will, good - will, good - will, good - -
good - will, good - will, good - will, good - - will

D

men, good - will to - - wards men.
will towards men, good - will to - - wards men.
will to - wards men, good - will to - - wards men.
to - - wards men, good - - will to - - wards men.

No 18. - AIR FOR SOPRANO

"REJOICE GREATLY, O DAUGHTER OF ZION!"

Zechariah ix: 9, 10

Allegro (♩=88)

The musical score is written for piano and soprano. It begins with a piano introduction in B-flat major, 4/4 time, marked 'Allegro (♩=88)'. The piano part features a flowing melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The soprano solo begins with a rest, followed by the lyrics 'Re-joyce, re -'. The piano accompaniment continues with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The lyrics 'joyce, re-joyce — great-ly, re-joyce,' are followed by 'O daugh-ter of Zi - on!'. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *mf*. The score is divided into systems, with the soprano solo part clearly marked 'SOPRANO SOLO' and 'A'.

SOPRANO SOLO

Re-joyce, re -

joyce, re-joyce — great-ly, re-joyce,

O daugh-ter of Zi - on!

O daughter of Zi-on! re-joyce, re-joyce,

p

re-joyce!

f

B

O daugh-ter of Zi-on! Re - joyce — great-ly,

p

shout, — O daugh-ter of Je-ru-sa-lem: be -

mf *p*

hold, thy king com-eth un - to thee, be -

mf *p*

hold, thy king cometh un - to thee, cometh un-to thee;

f

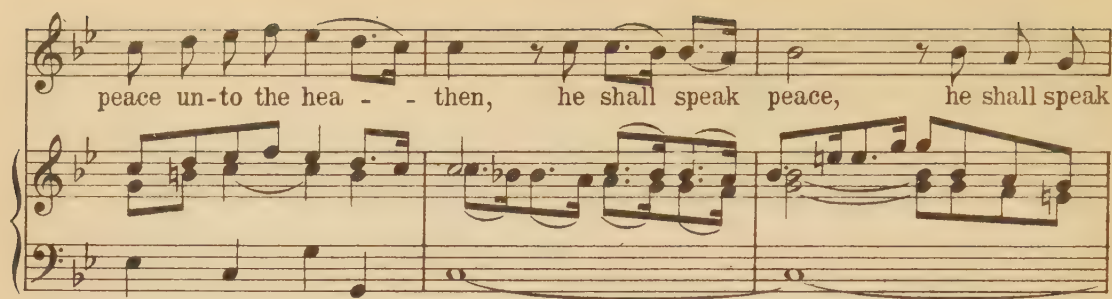
C Meno mosso

He is - the

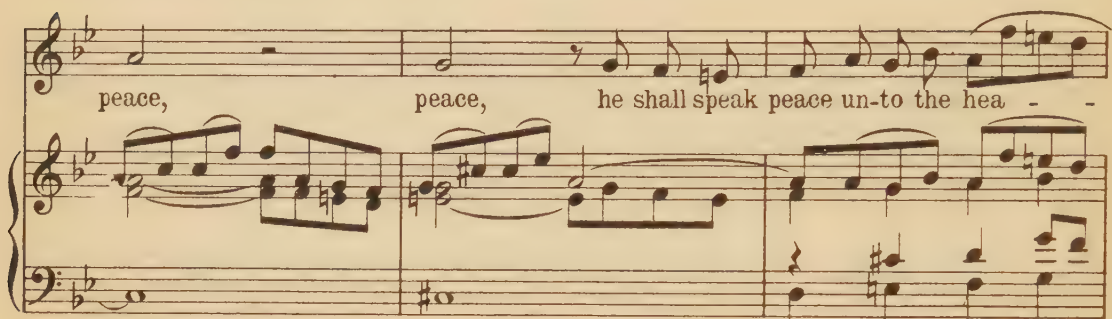
p *f* *p*

right - - eous Sav-iour, and he shall speak

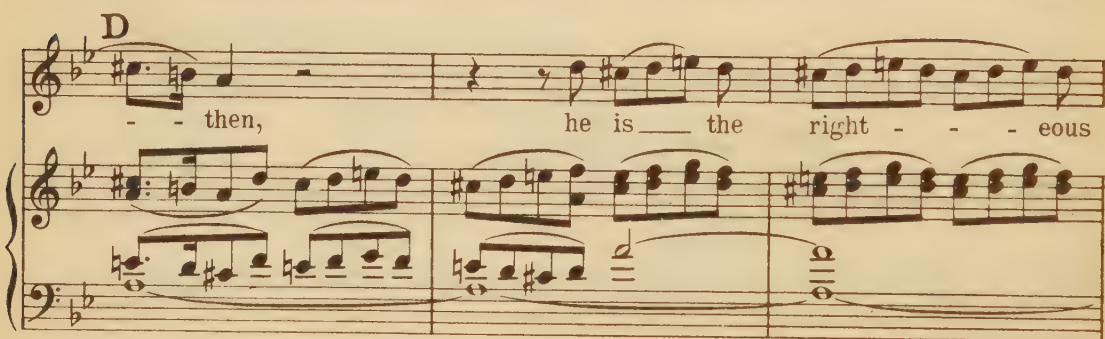
cresc. *p*



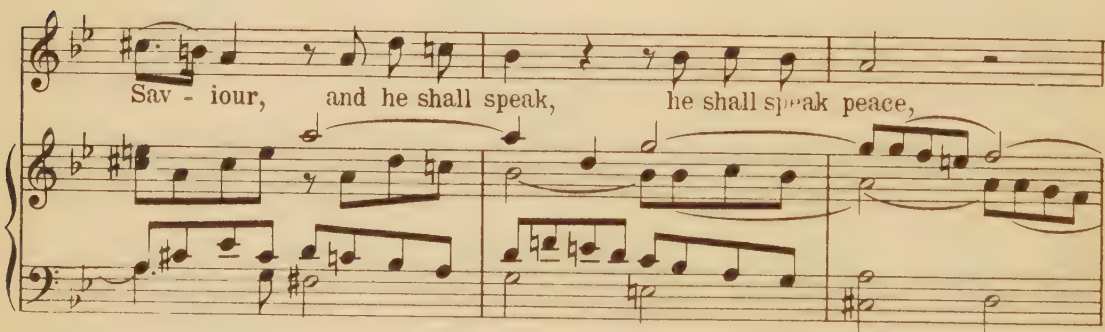
peace un-to the hea - - then, he shall speak peace, he shall speak



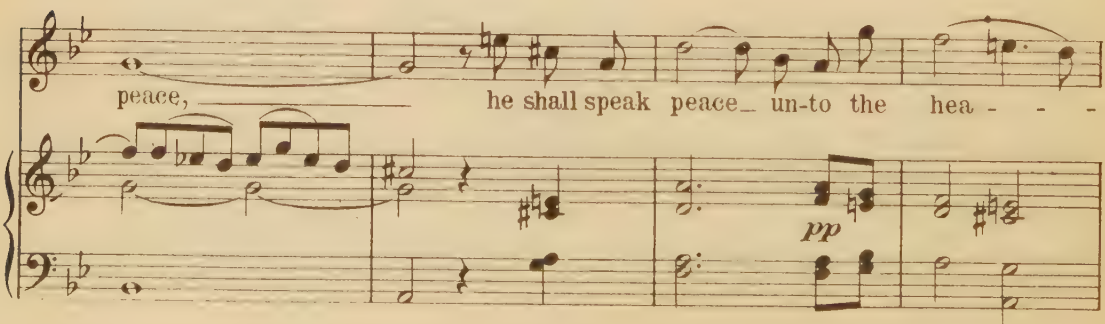
peace, peace, he shall speak peace un-to the hea - -



D
- - then, he is the right - - - eous



Sav - iour, and he shall speak, he shall speak peace,



peace, he shall speak peace un-to the hea - - -

pp

E

then. Re-joyce, re -

a tempo

f *p*

joyce, re-joyce ——— great-ly,

f

re-joyce

p

great-ly, O daugh - ter of

mf *p*

Zi-on! shout, O daughter of Je - ru - sa - lem!

mf *p* *mf*

F

Be-hold, thy king com-eth un - to thee, re-joyce,

re-joyce

and shout, snout, shout, shout, re-joyce

greatly,

re - joyce great-ly, O daugh-ter of Zi - on! shout,

p *mf* *p* *f* *cresc.*

G

O daugh-ter of Je - - ru - sa-lem! Be-hold, thy

king com-eth un - - to thee, be-hold, thy king com-eth un - to

ad lib.

colla voce

thee.

f

tr

p

f

No 19. - RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

"THEN SHALL THE EYES OF THE BLIND BE OPENED"

Isaiah xxxv: 5,6

ALTO SOLO *)

Then shall the eyes of the blind be open'd, and the ears of the deaf un-stopped. Then

shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.

*) In the original score, this is given to the Soprano, in the key of G. But, as the first part of No 20 is usually sung by a Contralto, it is better that the Recitative should be sung by the same voice.

No 20. - AIR FOR ALTO

"HE SHALL FEED HIS FLOCK LIKE A SHEPHERD"

Isaiah xl: 11 - Matt. xl: 28, 29

Larghetto, e piano (♩ = 112)

ALTO SOLO *)

He shall feed His flock like a shep - - herd, and

He shall ga - ther the lambs with His arm, with His arm, *cresc.*

*) Often sung thus:

He — shall feed His flock

A

He shall feed

He shall feed His flock like a shep - - herd, and

p

He shall ga - ther the lambs with His arm, with His arm,

cresc.

B

and car - ry them in His bo - som, and

p

gen^{tly} lead those that are with young, and gen^{tly} lead those, and

gen - - tly lead those that are with young.

mf

SOPRANO SOLO

C **)* Come un - to Him, all ye that la - bour, come ***)*

that *ye* un - to Him, ye that are heav-y la - den, and He will give you rest.

)* *)* Come un - to Him, all ye that la - bour, come

un - to Him, ye that are heav-y la - den, and He will give you rest. *cresc.*

D Take His yoke up - on you, and learn of Him, for

**)* Often sung thus:

Come un - to Him, —

***)* come un - to Him, — ye that are heav-y

He is meek and low-ly of heart, and ye shall find rest, and

ye shall find rest un-to your souls.

Take His yoke up-on you, and learn of Him, for He is meek and

low-ly of heart, and ye shall find rest, and ye shall find rest un-to your souls.

low-ly of heart, and ye shall find rest, and ye shall find rest un-to your souls.

Nº 21. - CHORUS

"HIS YOKE IS EASY, AND HIS BURTHEN IS LIGHT"

Matthew xi: 30

Allegro

SOPRANO

His yoke is ea -

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 69)

p

- sy, His bur-then is light, His bur-then, His bur-then is light,

His yoke is

His yoke — is ea — - sy, His
ea — - - - - sy, His bur-then is light, His burthen is
His yoke — is —

A *mf* *dim.*
His burthen is
burthen is light, His bur - then is light, *dim.*
light, His burthen, His bur-then, His bur - then is light, is
ea - - - - - sy, His bur-then, His bur - then is light,

light, His bur-then, His bur - then is light, His burthen, His
His
light, His bur-then is light,
His burthen, His bur - then is light,
p *pp* *f*

bur - then is light, His yoke — is ea -
 bur - then is light, His burthen is
 is light,
 His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy,
 - sy, His bur - - then is light,
 light, — His bur - then, His bur - - then is light,
 His yoke — is
 His bur - then is light, —
 His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy, His
 ea - - - - - sy, His burthen is light, His burthen, His
 His

B

bur - then is light,
His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy,

bur - then is light, *p*
bur - then is light, His yoke — is ea - - - - -

B

p *)

p
His burthen is light, His burthen, His
His burthen is light, *p* His burthen, His bur - then is
His burthen is light,
- sy, His burthen, His

bur - then, His bur - - then is light, *p* His
light, His bur - - then is light,
His bur - then, His bur - - then is
bur - then, His bur - - then, His bur - then, His bur - - then is

*) Original score has in bass here:



C

yoke — is ea — — — — — - sy, His bur-then is light,

light, His bur-then is

light, His yoke — is ea — — — — — - sy, His

C

AIR

His bur-then is light, His bur-then, His

His bur-then is light, His bur-then is light, His bur-then is

light, is light, His bur-then is

bur-then is light, is light, His bur-then is

bur-then, His bur-then, His bur-

light, His bur-then is light, His bur-

light, is light, His bur-

light, is light, His bur-

D

- then is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His yoke is

- sy and His bur - then is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His burthen is

light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - - then is light.

light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - - then is light.

light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - - then is light.

light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - - then is light.

END OF PART I

PART II

Nº 22. - CHORUS

"BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD"

John i: 29

Largo

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Musical score for the beginning of the chorus. It features a piano accompaniment in the lower half and four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in the upper half. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Largo' with a note value of 80. The piano part begins with a series of chords and moving lines in both hands. The vocal parts are currently silent, indicated by horizontal lines with no notes.

Vocal entries for the chorus. The Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass staves enter with the lyrics "Be - hold the Lamb of God,". The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines. The lyrics are: "Be - hold the Lamb of God, be - - hold the Lamb of Be - Be - hold the Lamb of". The tempo is marked 'Largo' and the dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte).

be - hold the Lamb of God, *cresc.* that tak - eth a -
 God, the Lamb of God, *cresc.* that tak - eth a -
 hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of God, *cresc.* that
 God, be - hold the Lamb of God, that

way, taketh a-way the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of
 way *cresc.* the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of
 tak - eth a-way the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, be -
 tak - eth a-way the sins of the world.

God, the Lamb of God, of God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the
 God, be - hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the
 hold the Lamb of God, be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the
 Be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a-way the

*) Original score has here:

and here **)

B

sins of the world, of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, be -
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the

hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the world,
 Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the sins, the
 Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the
 Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the

mf that tak - eth a - way *mf*
 sins of the world, — the sins of the world, that
 sins of the world, — the sins of the world,
 sins of the world, the sins of the world,

C

the sins of the world,

tak - eth a - way the sins, the sins of the world, the sins of the

mf that tak - eth a - way the sins of the world, the sins of the

mf that tak - eth a - way the sins of the world, the sins of the

C

the sins of the world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the

world, the sins of the world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the

world, the sins of the world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the

world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the

mf

world.

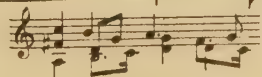
world.

world.

world.

mf

*) Original score:



Nº 23. - AIR FOR ALTO

"HE WAS DESPISED"

Isaiah liii: 3; 1: 6

Largo (♩ = 76)

First system of the piano introduction. The right hand features a melodic line with a fermata on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A fermata is marked with an asterisk (*) above the first measure of the right hand.

Second system of the piano introduction. The right hand continues the melodic development with various note values and rests. The left hand maintains the accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

Alto solo section, first system. The alto part begins with a rest, followed by the lyrics "He was des-pis-ed,". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Alto solo section, second system. The alto part continues with the lyrics "des-pis-ed and re-ject-ed,". The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Alto solo section, third system. The alto part concludes with the lyrics "ject-ed of men; a man of sor-rows,". The piano accompaniment features a *pp* (pianissimo) section. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo).

*) Original score:

a man of sor - - rows, and ac - quainted with grief, —

— a man of sor-rows, and ac-quainted with grief.

He

was des-pis-ed, re-ject-ed, He was des-

*) Original score has a^b here, but usually $a^{\sharp}$ is sung instead.

pis-ed and re-ject-ed of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with

grief, — a man of sor-rows, and ac - quaint-ed with grief.

C

He was despis - ed, re-ject-ed; a man of

pp *fp*

sorrows, and acquainted with grief, and acquainted with grief,

a man of sorrows, and ac-quainted with grief.

D

Fine **E**

He gave His back to the

Fine *Un poco piano*

smit-ers, He gave His back to the

smit-ers, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the

hair, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the

hair, and his cheeks to them that plucked off the

F
hair: He hid not His face from shame and

spit-ting, He hid not His face from shame,—

from shame,— He hid not His

face from shame, — from shame and spitting. *D. C.*

p D. C.

Nº 24. - CHORUS

"SURELY HE HATH BORNE OUR GRIEFS"

Isaiah liii: 4, 5

Largo e staccato (♩ = 72)

★)

Piano

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

★) Many editions have *f*  here; according to Händel's score, *g* is correct.

borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,

borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,

borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,

borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,

sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and

sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and

sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and

sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and

car-ried our sor-rows. *mf*

car-ried our sor-rows. He

car-ried our sor-rows.

car-ried our sor-rows.

A *mf*
 He was wound - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was
 was wound - - - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was
mf
 He was wound - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was
mf
 He was wound - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was

A
 bruise - - - ed, He was bruise - ed for our in -
 bruise - - - ed, He was bruise - ed for our in -
 bruise - - - ed, He was bruise - ed for our in -
 bruise - - - ed, He was bruise - ed for our in -

X
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment, the chas -
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment,
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment, the chas -
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment,

tise - ment of our peace

the chas - tise - - ment of our peace

tise - - - - - ment of our peace

the chas - tise - - ment of our peace

The first system of the musical score consists of four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves are arranged in two pairs. The first pair has lyrics "tise - ment of our peace" and "the chas - tise - - ment of our peace". The second pair has lyrics "tise - - - - - ment of our peace" and "the chas - tise - - ment of our peace". The piano accompaniment features a complex, rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a simpler, more melodic line in the left hand.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

The second system of the musical score consists of four vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves are arranged in two pairs. The first pair has lyrics "was up - - on Him." and "was up - - on Him.". The second pair has lyrics "was up - - on Him." and "was up - - on Him.". The piano accompaniment features a complex, rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a simpler, more melodic line in the left hand.

attacca

The third system of the musical score consists of a piano accompaniment. It features a complex, rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a simpler, more melodic line in the left hand. The word "attacca" is written at the end of the system.

Nº 25. - CHORUS

"AND WITH HIS STRIPES WE ARE HEALED"

Isaiah liii: 5

Alla breve. Moderato

SOPRANO *mf*

And with His stripes we are heal- - ed,

ALTO *mf*

And with His

TENOR

BASS

Alla breve. Moderato ($\text{♩} = 88$)

mf

A

and with His stripes we are heal- - ed,

stripes we are heal- - ed,

mf

And

A

we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are heal -
 ed, and with His stripes we are heal -
 with His stripes we are heal -

ed, we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are
 ed, and with His stripes we are heal - ed, we are
 And with His stripes we are heal -

B and with His stripes we are heal -
 healed,
 heal - ed, and
 ed, and with His stripes we are heal -
B

ed,
and with His stripes we are heal-
with His stripes we are heal-
-ed, and

C

and with His stripes we are heal-
-ed,
with His stripes we are heal-

-ed,
and with His stripes
-ed,
-ed, and with His

D

and with His stripes
we are heal- - - - - ed,
are heal- - - - - ed, and with His
stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,

D

we are heal- - - - - ed, and with His
and with His stripes we are heal -
stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,
and with His stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,

E

stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,
ed, and with His stripes we are
and with His stripes we are heal -
and with His stripes we are

E

heal -

ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

heal - ed, are heal -

F

and with His stripes we are heal -

ed,

ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

ed, and with His

F

L.H.

Adagio

with His stripes we are heal - ed.

and with His stripes we are heal - ed.

ed.

ed.

stripes we are heal - ed.

Adagio

attacca

No 26. - CHORUS

"ALL WE LIKE SHEEP HAVE GONE ASTRAY"

Isaiah llii: 6

Allegro moderato

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

All we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a-stray,
 All we like sheep, all we like sheep,
 All we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a-stray,
 All we like sheep, all we like sheep,

Allegro moderato (♩ = 92)

all we like sheep, all we like
 all we like sheep, all we like
 all we like sheep, all we like
 all we like sheep, all we like

sheep; we have turn -

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep; we have

sheep have gone a - stray;

A

- ed ev'-ry one to his own way.

we have turn -

turn - ed

A

All we like

- ed ev'-ry one to his own way, ev'-ry one to his own way. All we like

ev'-ry one to his own way. All we like

All we like

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

B

we have turn - ed,

we have turn -

B

we have turn - ed ev-ry one to

we have turn - ed ev-ry one to his own way, we have turned ev-ry we have

we have

his own way, — to his own way, we have turn - ed
 turned ev-'ry one — to his own way, we have
 one — to his own way, we have turn - ed
 turned ev-'ry one — to his own way,

C

ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way; all

we like sheep have gone a - stray, —
 we like sheep have gone a - stray, —
 we like sheep have
 we like sheep

have gone a - stray;

gone a - stray,

have gone a - stray;

D

we have turn - ed ev-'ry

we have turn - ed,

we have

D

we have turn - ed, we have

one to his own way, we have turn - ed

we have turned, we have turn - ed

turn - ed, we have turned, we have

turn-ed ev-'ry one to his own way,
ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn-ed ev-'ry
ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn-ed ev-'ry one to his own
turn-ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn-ed ev-'ry

we have turned ev-'ry one to his own way, ————— to his own way; all
 one to his own way, ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 way, we have turned ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 one, ev-'ry one to his own way, ev-'ry one to his own way; all

we like sheep, all we like sheep
 we like sheep, all we like sheep
 we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a - stray;
 we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a - stray; —

The musical score is for a four-part vocal setting of a hymn, with piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are arranged in four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are printed below the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment is shown in the bottom two staves, with a treble and bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The first staff of the vocal parts has a circled '1' above it. The lyrics are: 'we like sheep, all we like sheep'. The second staff has the same lyrics. The third staff has the lyrics 'we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a - stray;'. The fourth staff has the lyrics 'we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a - stray;'. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand, with some chords and rests.

have gone a - stray;

have gone a - stray;

we have

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed,

we have

turn - ed,

we have turn - ed

F

ev-'ry one to his own way,

we have turn - ed

ev-'ry one to his own way,

we have

turn - ed

ev-'ry one to his own way,

ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn -

F

we have turn - ed, we have
 turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have
 we have turn - ed
 ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn -

turn - ed, we have
 turn - ed, we have turn - ed
 ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed
 - ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have

turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to
 ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to
 ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to
 turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to

G Adagio

mf

his own way; and the Lord hath laid on

his own way; and the

his own way; and the Lord hath

his own way; and the Lord hath laid on Him,

G Adagio (♩ = 60)

mf

cresc.

Him, and the Lord hath laid on Him, hath laid on Him,

cresc.

Lord hath laid on Him, on Him, hath

cresc.

laid on Him, on Him, hath

the Lord hath laid on Him

p

on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all.

dim.

laid on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all.

p

laid on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all.

dim.

the in - i - qui - ty of us all.

p

dim.

No 27. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"ALL THEY THAT SEE HIM, LAUGH HIM TO SCORN"

Psalm xxii: 7

Larghetto (♩ = 80)

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady quarter-note accompaniment. The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

TENOR SOLO
The first system of the Tenor Solo. The vocal line begins with a whole rest, followed by the lyrics "All they that". The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern, marked *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).

The second system of the Tenor Solo. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "see Him, laugh Him to scorn; they". The piano accompaniment features a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic.

The third system of the Tenor Solo. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "shoot out their lips, and shake their". The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern, marked *f* (forte).

The fourth system of the Tenor Solo. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics "heads, stay - ing:". The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern, marked *f* (forte).

Nº 28. - CHORUS

"HE TRUSTED IN GOD THAT HE WOULD DELIVER HIM"

Psalm xxii: 8

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

He trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him; let him de-

Allegro (♩ = 80)

He trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him;

liv-er him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light in him, let him de-liv-er him, if

A

He trust - ed in

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, if he de -

he de - light in him, if he de - light in him, if he de - light in —

A

God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de -

light in him, let him de - liv - er him; if he de - light in him, if he de -

him.

f He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him;

light in him, if he de - light

light in him, if he de - light

f He trust - ed in God, in God, in God he trust - ed; let him de - liv - er

let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him,
in him, *mf* let him de-liv-er him,
him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light in him, let him de-

mf let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him, **B**
let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him.
if he de-light in him, if he de-liv-er him. He trust-ed in

B

He trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him; let him de-
light in him, let him de-liv-er him, if he de-
God, he trust-ed in God; let him de-liv-er him, if he de-

let him de-liv - er him. He
 li - ver him, if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 light in him, if he de - light in him. He trust - ed in God, he
 light in him, if he de - light in him,

trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de - liv - er him,
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in
 trust - ed in God; let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in

if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 him, if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 him, if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 let him de - liv - er him, let him de -

if he de - light in him, if he de -
 let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in
 He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er
 liv - er him,

light in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, let
 him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, let
 let him de - liv - er him.

him de - liv - er him,
 light in him. He trust - ed in God, let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 him de - liv - er him. He trust - ed in God, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light -
 He trust - ed in God, that he would de - liv - er him;

mf

let him de - liv - er him,

light in him, let him de - liv - er him,

in him, let him de -

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him,

let him de - liv - er him, let him de - liv - er him.

if he de - light in

liv er him, *mf* if he de - light in

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in

E

He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de -

him. He trust - ed in God; let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light

him, if he de - light.

him, if he de - light in him, if he de -

E

liv - er him, if he de - light in him,
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 light in him, let him de - liv - er him.

if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 light
 if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 He trust - ed in God, that he would de -

Adagio
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 in him, let him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 liv - er him; let him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
Adagio

NO 29. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"THY REBUKE HATH BROKEN HIS HEART"

Psalms lxxix: 20

Largo

TENOR SOLO

Thy re-buke hath brok - en His heart; He is full of

heav - i-ness, He is full of heav - i-ness; Thy re-buke hath brok-en His heart;

He look-ed for some to have pit - y on Him, but there was no man, neither found He

an - y to com-fort him; He look-ed for some to have pit - y on Him,

but there was no man, nei-ther found He an - y to com-fort Him.

No 30. - AIR FOR TENOR

"BEHOLD, AND SEE IF THERE BE ANY SORROW"

Lamentations i: 12

Largo (♩ = 66)

TENOR SOLO

Be - hold, and see, be - hold, and see if

there be an-y sor-row like un-to His sor-row.

p

poco cresc.

f

A

Be - hold, and see if there be an-y sor-row

like un-to His sor-row. Be - hold, and see if there be an-y sor-row

like — un-to His sor-row.

dim.

pp

poco cresc.

pp

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a Tenor Solo, titled "No 30. - AIR FOR TENOR". The subtitle is "BEHOLD, AND SEE IF THERE BE ANY SORROW", which is a quote from Lamentations i: 12. The tempo is marked "Largo" with a note value of 66 (♩ = 66). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is written for a Tenor voice and piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The vocal line is on a single staff with a treble clef. The score is divided into five systems. The first system begins with the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The third system features a section marked with a large 'A' and includes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The fourth system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The fifth system concludes the piece with the vocal line and piano accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (p), poco crescendo (poco cresc.), forte (f), diminuendo (dim.), and pianissimo (pp).

No 31. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"HE WAS CUT OFF OUT OF THE LAND OF THE LIVING"

Isaiah liii: 8

TENOR SOLO

He was cut off out of the land of the liv-ing:

for the transgression of Thy peo-ple was He strick-en.

attacca

No 32. - AIR FOR TENOR

"BUT THOU DIDST NOT LEAVE HIS SOUL IN HELL"

Psalin xvi: 10

Andante larghetto (♩ = 108)

mf

TENOR SOLO

But Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, but Thou didst not leave His

*) This is according to Händel's score; other editions have not the appoggiatura:



soul in hell, nor didst Thou suf-fer, nor didst Thou suf-fer Thy

Ho - ly One to see cor-rup-tion. B

But Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, Thou didst not leave, Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, nor didst Thou suf-fer Thy

Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption, nor didst Thou suffer, nor

C

cresc. *p*

didst Thou suf-fer Thy Ho - ly One to see cor - rup - tion,

cresc.

nor didst Thou suf-fer, nor didst Thou suffer Thy Ho - ly One, Thy

tr *p*

Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption.

D *tr* *f*

cresc.

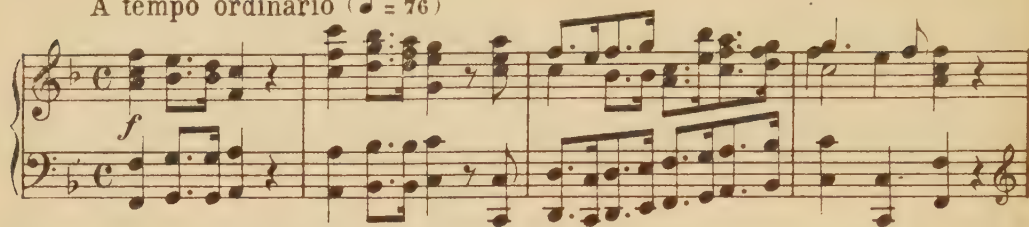
No 33. - CHORUS

"LIFT UP YOUR HEADS, O YE GATES"

Psalm xxiv: 7-10

G. F. Händel

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 76)



SOPRANO I
Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev-er-last-ing doors, and the

SOPRANO II
Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev-er-last-ing doors, and the

ALTO
Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev-er-last-ing doors, and the

The vocal parts are written for Soprano I, Soprano II, and Alto. They enter together on the first measure. The piano accompaniment continues beneath the vocal staves.

King of glo-ry shall come in. —

King of glo-ry shall come in.

King of glo-ry shall come in. —

TENOR
Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

BASS
Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

The section begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled 'A'. The vocal parts enter with the text 'King of glo-ry shall come in.' The Tenor and Bass parts then enter with the question 'Who is this the King of glo-ry?'. The piano accompaniment continues throughout.

*) Händel's score has here, and in all similar cases, "this" King, not "the" King. It has become traditional, however, to sing "the" King.

this the King of glo - ry? who is this the King of glo - ry? who
 this the King of glo - ry? who is this the King of glo - ry? who

mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
 this is the King of glo-ry?
 this is the King of glo-ry?

B

might - y in bat-tle.

might - y in bat-tle.

might - y in bat-tle. *mf* Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye

mf Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye

mf Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye

mf

B

ev - er - last - ing doors, and the King - of glo - ry shall come in, and the

ev - er - last - ing doors, and the King of glo - ry shall come in, and the

ev - er - last - ing doors, and the King - of glo - ry shall come in, and the

mf

Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

King of glo-ry shall come in. Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

King of glo-ry shall come in.

King of glo-ry shall come in.

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? The Lord of hosts,

The Lord of _ hosts,

The Lord of hosts,

SOPRANO I II

C

ALTO

The Lord of hosts,

He is the King of glo-ry, He

TENOR

The Lord of hosts,

He is the King of glo-ry, He

BASS

the Lord of hosts,

He is the King of glo-ry, He

the Lord of hosts,

He is the King of glo-ry, He

C

is the King of glo-ry,

He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry,

glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

D

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

ry,

D

ry,

glo - ry, of glo - ry, the Lord of

glo - ry,

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -

hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of glo -

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of glo -

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of glo -

ry, He
ry, He
ry, of glo ry, He
ry, He

E

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts,
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of

E

the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

is the King of glo -
 hosts, He is the King of glo - - - - - ry, of
 hosts, He is the King of glo - - - - - ry, of
 hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,

F *cresc.* the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
F *cresc.*

ff

hosts, He is the King of glo -

is the King, the King of glo -

is the King of glo - ry, the King of glo -

ff

hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

*Nº 34. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"UNTO WHICH OF THE ANGELS SAID HE"

Hebrews 1: 5

TENOR SOLO

Un - to which of the an - gels said He at an - y

time, Thou art my Son, this day have I be - got - ten Thee?

*Nº 35. - CHORUS

"LET ALL THE ANGELS OF GOD WORSHIP HIM"

Hebrews 1: 6

Allegro

SOFRANO

Let all the an - gels of God wor - - ship

Let all the an - gels of God wor - - ship

Let all the an - gels of God wor - - ship

Let all the an - gels of God wor - - ship

Allegro (♩ = 84)

f

*) Generally omitted

Him, let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of
 Him,
 Him,

God, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

Him, let all the
 Him, let all the an - gels of God
 let all the an - gels of God
 Him, let

A

an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship
 all the an - gels of God wor - ship

let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 Him, let all the an -

Him,
 God wor - ship Him, let all the
 let all the an - gels of God wor -
 gels of God wor -

B

let all the an -

an - gels of God wor - ship Him,

ship Him, let all the an - gels of God

ship Him,

B

- gels of God wor -

wor -

wor -

- ship Him, let all the an -

- ship Him, let all the an -

ship Him, let all the an -

let all the an -

C

C

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

- gels of God wor - ship

Him.

Him.

Him.

Him.

* N^o 36. - AIR FOR BASS

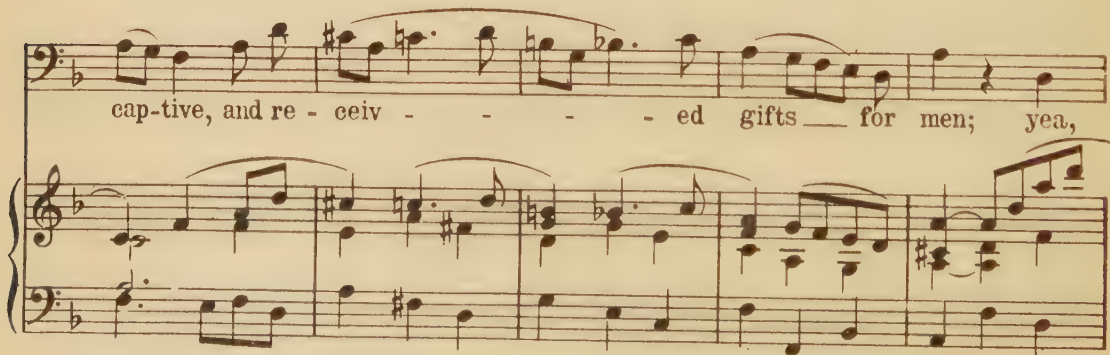
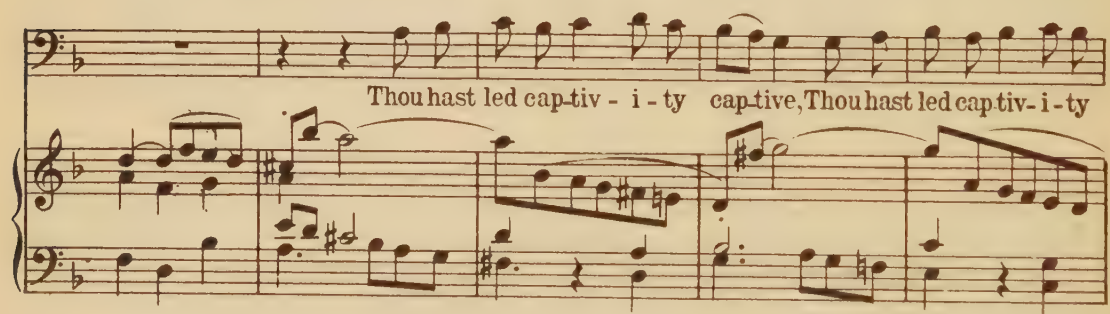
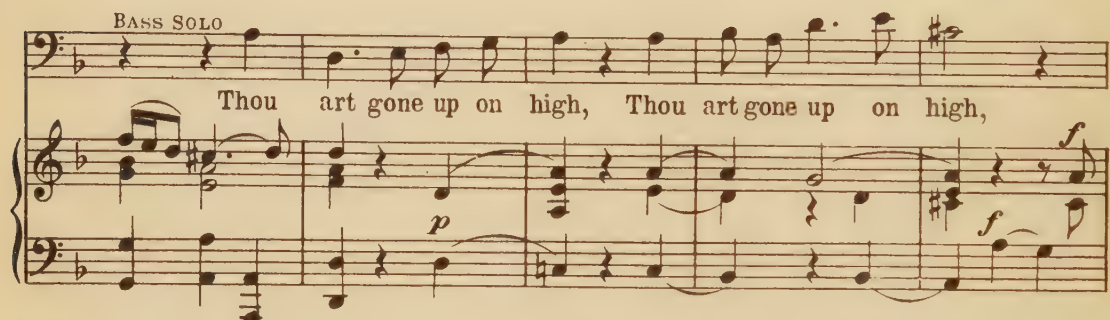
"THOU ART GONE UP ON HIGH"

Psalm lxxviii: 18

Allegro (♩ = 84)



BASS SOLO



*) Generally omitted.

e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,

yea, e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,

B

that the Lord

p

God might dwell a - mong them, that the Lord God might dwell,

might dwell a-mong them.

f

C

Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast

p

led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive, Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive,

and re - ceiv - ed gifts for men; yea, e - - ven

p

for Thine en -

tr

D

- e-mies, for Thine en-e - mies,

that the Lord God might dwell a - - mong them,

that the Lord God might dwell

a - mong them,

E

that the Lord God, that the Lord

God might dwell a - - mong them, might dwell

a - mong

them, that the Lord God might dwell a-mong them.

Nº 37. - CHORUS

"THE LORD GAVE THE WORD"

Psalm lxxviii: 11

Andante allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Great was the com - pa - ny of the

Great was the com - pa - ny of the

The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

Andante allegro (♩ = 80)

preachers, great was the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com -

- pa - ny of the preach - ers,

- pa - ny, the com - pa - ny of the preach - ers,

com - pa - ny of the preach - ers,

- pa - ny of the preach - ers,

great was the com - pa - ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;

great was the com - pa - ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;

great was the com - pa - ny of the preachers.

great was the com - pa - ny of the preachers.

A

great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

Great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

Great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

A

Lead.

- pa-ny, the com - - - - pa-ny of the preach -

- pa-ny, the com - pa-ny of the preach - -ers, of the preach -

com - - - - pa-ny of the preach - -ers, of the preach -

com - - - - pa-ny of the preach -

B

ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers,

ers, great was the com -

ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers,

ers, great was the com - pa-ny, the com -

B

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, of the preach-ers,

- pa-ny, the com - - - - pa-ny, the

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, the com -

- pa-ny, the com -

great was the com -

com - - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com -

- pa - ny, the com - - - pa - ny, the

- pa - ny, the com - - - pa - ny, the com -

- pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

- pa - ny, the com - pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

com - - pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

- pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

ers.

ers.

ers.

ers.

"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM"

Romans x: 15

Larghetto (♩ = 104)

SOPRANO SOLO

How beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that

preach the gos-pel of peace, how beau-ti-ful are the feet, how

beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that preach the gos-pel of peace,

how beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that

preach the gos-pel of peace, and bring glad ti - - dings, and

bring glad ti - - dings, glad ti - dings of good things, and

bring glad ti - - dings, glad tidings of good things, and bring — glad tidings, glad

ti-dings of good things, glad tidings of — good things!

No 39. - CHORUS

"THEIR SOUND IS GONE OUT INTO ALL LANDS"

Romans x:18

A tempo ordinario

SOPRANO
 Their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

ALTO
 Their sound is gone out in - to all lands,

TENOR
 Their sound is gone out, their

BASS
 Their sound is gone out, —

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 88)

out in - to all lands, in - to all lands,

in - to all lands, — in - to all lands,

sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

— their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone out, is gone out, their sound is gone out in - to all lands, in - to all lands, out in - to all lands,

out in - to all lands, out, is gone out in - to all lands, lands, in - to all lands, — their sound is gone out in - to all lands.

A
and their words un - to the ends of the world, and their

words un - to the ends of the world,

un - to the ends of the world,

f and their

un - to the ends of the world,

and their

un - to the ends of the world,

words un - to the ends of the world,

un-to the ends of the

words un-to the ends of the world, un - to the ends of the

un-to the ends of the world, of the

and their words, and their words un - to the ends of the

tr

B

world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all

world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all

world; their sound is gone out in - to all

world; their sound is gone out in - to all

B

lands, and their words un - to the ends of the

lands, and their words un - to the ends of the

lands, and their words, and their words un - to the ends of the

lands, and their

world, and their

world, and their

world, of the world, and their

words un - to the ends of the world,

words un - to the ends of the world, and their

words un - to the ends of the world,

words, and their words un - to the ends of the

and their words un - to the ends of the

cresc.
words un-to the ends of the world,

cresc.
and their words un - to the ends of the

cresc.
world, and their

cresc.
world, and their words un-to the ends of the world,

stop
un - to the ends of the world.

world, un - to the ends of the world.

words un - to the ends of the world, un-to the ends of the world.

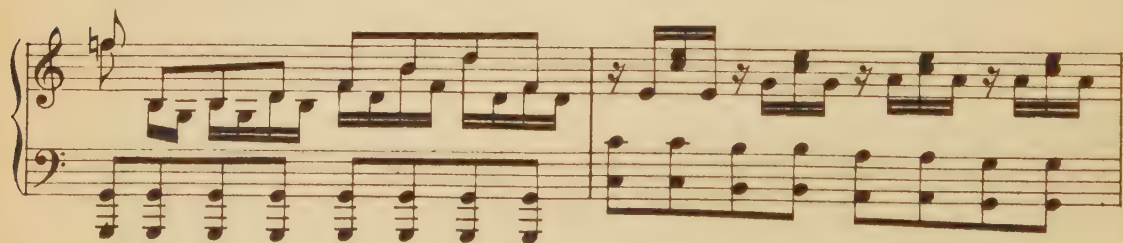
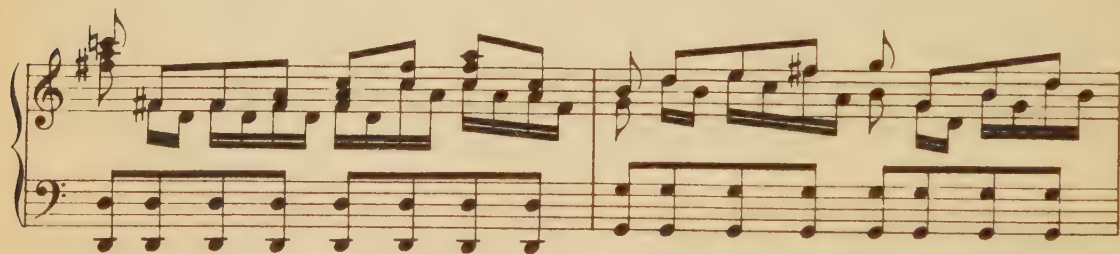
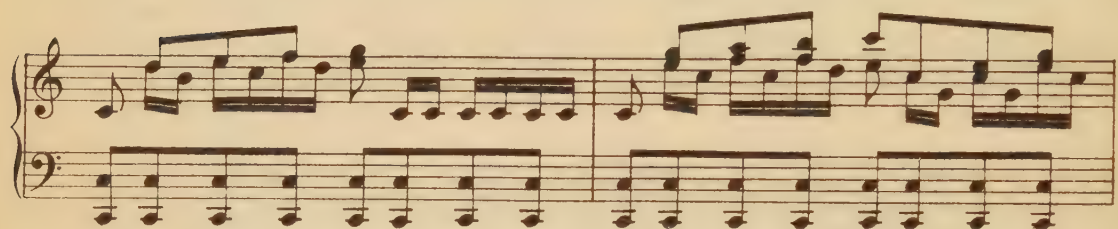
un - to the ends, un - to the ends of the world.

Nº40.- AIR FOR BASS

"WHY DO THE NATIONS SO FURIOUSLY RAGE TOGETHER?"

Psalm ii: 1,2

Allegro (♩ = 112)



Piano introduction. The treble staff features a series of chords, while the bass staff plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

A BASS SOLO

First system of the song. The vocal melody is in the bass staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the treble and bass staves. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Why do the na - - - - tions so

Second system of the song. The vocal melody continues in the bass staff, and the piano accompaniment continues in the treble and bass staves.

fu - rious - ly rage to - - geth - er? why

Third system of the song. The vocal melody continues in the bass staff, and the piano accompaniment continues in the treble and bass staves.

do the peo - - ple im - a - gine a vain

Fourth system of the song. The vocal melody continues in the bass staff, and the piano accompaniment continues in the treble and bass staves.

thing? Why do the na - - - - tions

rage

so

f *p*

fu-rious-ly to - geth - er? why

f *p*

do the peo - ple im - a -

- gine a vain

thing? im - - a -

B
- gine a vain thing?

Why do the na - tions so fu - riously rage to -

geth - - er, and why do the

peo-ple, and why do the

peo-ple im- - a - - gine a - - vain -

thing? Why do the na - - tions

rage

C
so furiously to - gether, so furiously to - geth - er? and

why do the peo-ple im- - a - - gine a vain

thing? im - a - - - - -

cresc. *f*

- - gine a vain thing? and

p

why do the peo-ple im- - a - gine a vain

D

thing?

f

E

The kings of the earth rise up, and the

p

rul - ers take coun - sel to - geth - er, take

coun -

peaceful

- sel, take

coun - sel to - geth - er against the Lord, and a -

gainst His an - oint -

- ed, a - gainst the Lord and His an -

oint - ed.

Nº 41. - CHORUS

"LET US BREAK THEIR BONDS ASUNDER"

Psalm ii: 3

Allegro e staccato

SOPRANO
ALTO
TENOR
BASS

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us

Allegro e staccato (♩ = 76)

break, let us break their bonds a -

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break,

break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us break, let us break their

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us break their bonds,

sun - - - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

bonds a - sun - - - der,

let us break their bonds a - - sun - - der, let us,

A

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way.

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

A

and cast a - - - way

their yokes from us, and cast a - -

and cast a - - - way

their yokes from us, and cast a - - - way their yokes from

way their yokes from us, and cast a - - - way their yokes from

their yokes from us, and cast a - way their yokes from
 us, and cast a - way, and cast a - way their yokes from
 us, and cast a - way, and cast a - way their yokes from
 and cast a - way,

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us.

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds,

— and cast a - way their yokes from us.

B

bonds, let us break their bonds,
 Let us break their bonds a - - sun - der, let us break their bonds,
 let us break their bonds a -
 Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their bonds a -

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, let us break their bonds, let us break their

bonds, let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, let us, let us break, let us break their bonds a -

let us break their bonds, let us break their

bonds a - sun - der, let us break, let us break their bonds,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way

bonds, — their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

their yokes from

and cast a - way,

and cast a - - way

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

and cast a - - way

and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

their yokes, their yokes from us, and cast a -

way their yokes from us.

their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds a -

way their yokes from us. Let us break their

R.H.

Let us break their bonds a - - sun - der, and cast a - -
 Let us break their bonds, and cast
 sun - - der, and cast, and cast a -
 bonds, and cast a - - way their yokes from

way,
 a - way their yokes, their yokes from us, and cast a - -
 way, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a - -
 us, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a - -

and cast a - - way their yokes from us,
 way, and cast a - - way their yokes, let us break their
 way, and cast a - - way their yokes, let us break their bonds a - -
 way, and cast a - - way their yokes from us,

let us break their bonds, and cast a-way, and cast a -

bonds, their bonds a - - sun - der, and cast a - way, and cast a -

'sun - der, their bonds a - - sun - der, and cast a - way, and cast a -

let us break their bonds a - - sun - der, and cast a - way, and cast a -

way their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us.

№42. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

189

"HE THAT DWELLETH IN HEAVEN"

Psalm ii: 4

TENOR SOLO

He that dwell-eth in hea-ven shall laugh them to
scorn; the Lord shall have them in de-ri-sion.

№43. - AIR FOR TENOR

"THOU SHALT BREAK THEM"

Psalm ii: 9

Andante (♩ = 84)

Thou shalt break them, Thou shalt
break them with a rod of i-ron;
poco cresc.

Thou shalt dash them in piec - es like a pot - - - ter's

ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in piec - es, in

cresc.

piec - es like a pot -

p

B

- ter's ves - sel.

f

Thou shalt break them,

Thou shalt break them with a rod

of i - ron; Thou shalt

dash them in piec-es like a pot - - - ters

C
ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in piec-es like a

pot - - - ter's ves - sel, like a

*)Händel in his score has this section in unison

pot - - - ter's ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in'

The first system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half note 'pot', followed by a dotted half note '- ter's', and then a half note 'ves'. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a rapid, shimmering effect. A forte 'f' dynamic marking is present in the piano's right hand.

piec - es like a pot - - - - - ter's

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note 'piec', followed by a dotted half note 'es', and then a half note 'like'. The piano accompaniment continues with its rapid, beamed-note texture. The system concludes with a half note 'pot' and a dotted half note '- ter's'.

D
ves - sel.

The third system of the musical score. It begins with a key signature change to D major, indicated by a 'D' in a circle above the staff. The vocal line has a half note 'ves' followed by a dotted half note 'sel.'. The piano accompaniment continues with its rapid, beamed-note texture. A forte 'f' dynamic marking is present in the piano's right hand.

The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line is mostly silent, with only a few notes visible. The piano accompaniment is very dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes in both hands, creating a continuous, shimmering texture.

The fifth system of the musical score. The vocal line has a half note 'ves' followed by a dotted half note 'sel.'. The piano accompaniment continues with its rapid, beamed-note texture. The system concludes with a final chord in the piano's right hand.

No 44. - CHORUS

"HALLELUJAH!"

Rev. xix: 6; xi: 15; xix: 16

Allegro (♩=72)

Organ
or
Piano

The piano introduction consists of two staves in G major (one sharp) and common time. The right hand features a series of chords and moving lines, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo is marked Allegro with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute.

SOPRANO
ALTO
TENOR
BASS

Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

The vocal staves are arranged in a four-part setting. Each part begins with a vocal line followed by the lyrics 'Hal - le - lu - jah!'. The music is in G major and common time, with a tempo of Allegro. The vocal lines are supported by a piano accompaniment consisting of two staves.

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le -

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le -

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le -

le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le -

This section continues the vocal and piano accompaniment from the previous system. It features four vocal staves and two piano staves, all in G major and common time. The tempo remains Allegro. The vocal lines are supported by a piano accompaniment consisting of two staves.

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

A

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

A

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

*) Händel's score has here



**)



lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

B

for the Lord God Om - ni - - po - tent

Hal - le -

Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal -

Section B, measures 1-4. The music is in 2/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). The melody in the treble clef starts on D4, moves to E4, then F#4, and continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass line in the bass clef provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

reign - - - eth. Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu -
 lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal - l - lu -
 le - - lu - - jah: Hal-le - lu - jah! for the Lord
 Hal-le - lu - jah! for the Lord

* Händel's score has one 8th note e here only; see foot-note on next page.

First system of the musical score. It consists of four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two piano accompaniment staves (Right and Left Hand). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth, Hal-le-lu-jah! God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

Second system of the musical score. It consists of four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two piano accompaniment staves (Right and Left Hand). The lyrics are: Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

Third system of the musical score. It consists of four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two piano accompaniment staves (Right and Left Hand). The lyrics are: Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth, Hal-le-lu-jah! God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

*) Händel's score has here



2 syllables for one note, it is therefore better to substitute two 16th notes for the 8th

le - - lu - - jah!

Hal - le - lu - jah!

le - - - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah!

(p) C The king-dom of this —

(p) The king-dom of this

(p) The king-dom of this

(p) The king-dom of this —

world

world

world

world

mf is be - - come the King - dom of our

mf is be - - come the King - dom of our

mf is be - - come the King - dom of our

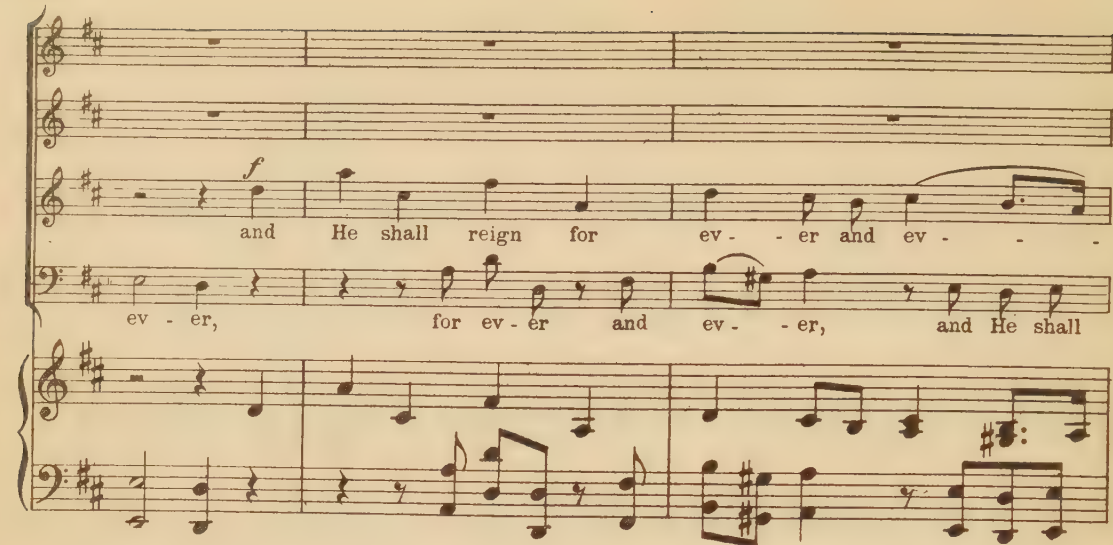
mf is be - - come the King - dom of our

D Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ;

Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ;

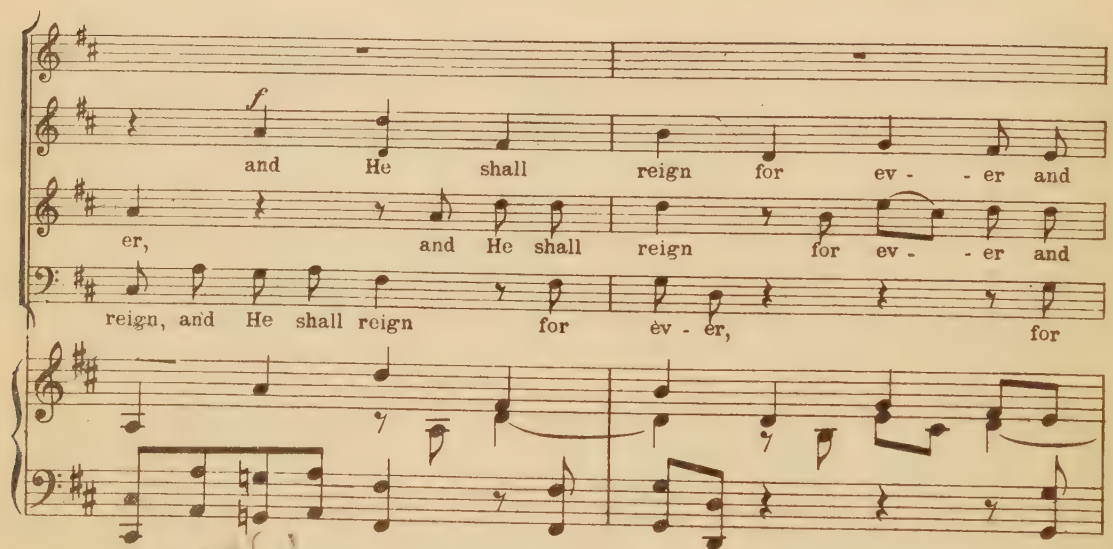
Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ;

Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ev - er and



and He shall reign for ev - er and ev -

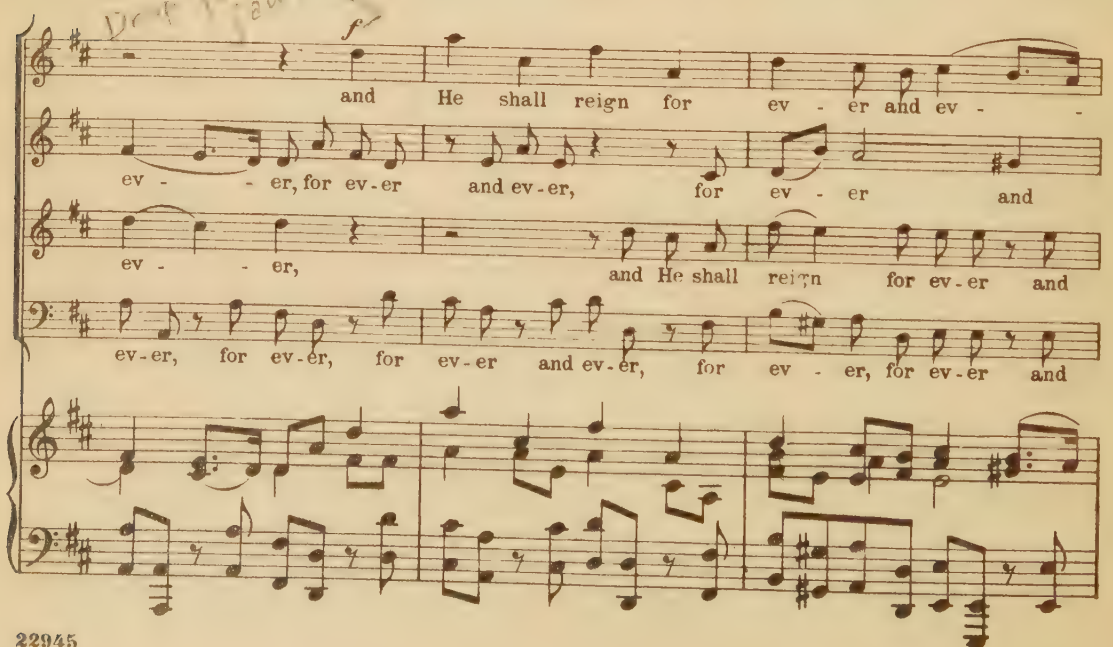
ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, and He shall



and He shall reign for ev - er and

er, and He shall reign for ev - er and

reign, and He shall reign for ev - er, for



and He shall reign for ev - er and ev -

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and

ev - er, and He shall reign for ev - er and

ev - er, for ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er, for ev - er and

E

er. King of Kings,
 ev - er King of Kings,
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

E

and Lord of Lords.
 and Lord of Lords.
 lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

King of Kings,
 For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

King of Kings,

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

ff **F** and Lord of Lords, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

lu-jah! **ff** King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! **ff** King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! **ff** King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

F

reign, and

f and He shall reign, and He shall

and He shall reign, and He shall reign,

reign for ev - er and ev - er,

He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er,

reign for ev - er and ev - er, *ff* King of

and He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er, *ff* King of

and He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er, King of

ff for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

Kings, for ev - er and ev - er, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

Kings, and Lord of Lords,

Kings, for ev - er and ev - er, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! and He shall reign for ev-er, for

lu-jah! and He shall reign for

— and He shall reign for ev-er, for

lu-jah! and He shall reign for ev-er, for

ev-er and ev-er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev-er and ev-er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev-er and ev-er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev-er and ev-er, King of Kings, and Lord of

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, King of
 He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, for ev-er and
 He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, for ev-er and
 reign for ev - er, for ev-er and ev - er, for ev-er and

Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

PART III

No 45. - AIR FOR SOPRANO

"I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH"

Job xix: 25, 26; 1 Cor. xv: 20

Larghetto (♩=72)

mp

cresc.

SOPRANO SOLO A

I know that my Re - deem - er liv - eth,

dim. p p

and that He shall stand —

*)

at the lat - - - ter day up-on the

B Major B

earth. I know that my Re -

deem - er liv-eth, and that He shall stand

at the lat - - - ter day up-on the earth, up-on the

52 C

earth. I know that my Re - deem - er liv-eth, and He shall

*) This appoggiatura is not in Händel's score

stand at the lat - - - ter day up-on the earth,

up-on the earth:

p *cresc.*

D And though worms de - stroy this bod-y,

f *p*

yet in my flesh shall I see

God, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

I know that my Re-

deem-er liv-eth. And though worms de-stroy this

bod-y, yet in my flesh shall I see God, yet in my

flesh shall I see God, shall I see God. I

know that my Re - deem - er liv-eth.

F
For now is Christ ris-en from the dead,

the first - - fruits of them that

Vocal line only
sleep, _____ of them that sleep, the

G
first - - fruits of them that sleep.

cresc.

For now is Christ ris-en, for now is Christ

p *cresc.*

ris-en from the dead, the

p

Adagio

first-fruits of them, of them that sleep.

f

No 46. - CHORUS

"SINCE BY MAN CAME DEATH"

1 Cor. xv: 21

Grave

SOPRANO p sost.

Since by man came death, since by man came death,

ALTO p sost.

Since by man came death, since by man came death, —

TENOR p sost.

Since by man came death, since by man came death, —

BASS p sost.

Since by man came death, since by man came death,

Grave (♩=60)

p

A

Allegro *f*

by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

A Allegro (♩=84)

f

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - - sur - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - - rec - tion of the dead.

B Grave

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

B Grave (♩=60)
C Allegro

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

C Allegro (♩=84)

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

so in Christ shall all be made a - live, ev'n so in

so in Christ shall all be made a - live, ev'n so in

so in Christ shall all be made a - live, ev'n so in

so in Christ shall all be made a - live, ev'n so in

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Nº 47. - RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"BEHOLD, I TELL YOU A MYSTERY"

1 Cor. xv: 51, 52

BASS SOLO

Be-hold, I tell you a mys-ter-y; we shall not all

sleep, but we shall all be chang'd in a mo-ment, in the

twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet.

Nº 48. - AIR FOR BASS

"THE TRUMPET SHALL SOUND"

1 Cor. xv: 52, 53

Pomposo, ma non allegro (♩=80)

Trumpet Solo



BASS SOLO $\text{\textcircled{A}}$

The trum-pet shall sound, _____ and the dead shall be

$\text{\textcircled{A}}$

f *p*

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 16-20. The bass line has a melodic line with some rests. The treble line has a melodic line with some rests and a final measure with a half note.

raised, _____ and the dead shall be raised _____ in-cor-

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 21-25. The bass line has a melodic line with some rests. The treble line has a melodic line with some rests and a final measure with a half note.

rup-ti-ble; _____ the

f

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 26-30. The bass line has a melodic line with some rests. The treble line has a melodic line with some rests and a final measure with a half note.

B

trum-pet shall sound, _____ and the dead shall be

raised, be raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, be

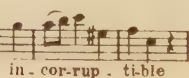
****)**

raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, and we shall be chang'd, _____

C

_____ and we shall be chang'd.

*) Händel's score has here



**) Händel's score has here,
including last note in
preceding bar,





Trumpet The trum-pet shall sound, — the

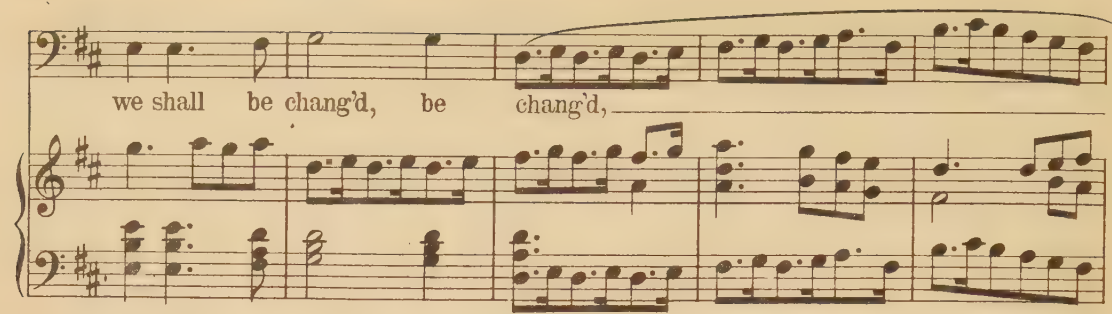
mf *f* *p*

trum-pet shall sound, — and the dead shall be raised, —

f *D*

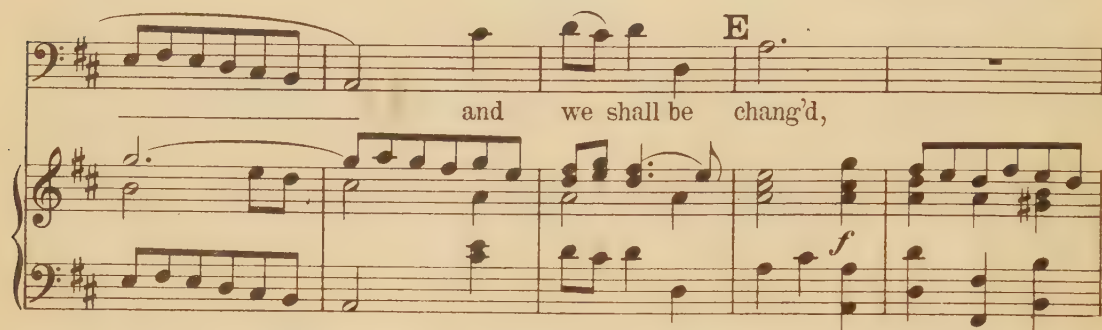
be raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble,

be raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, and



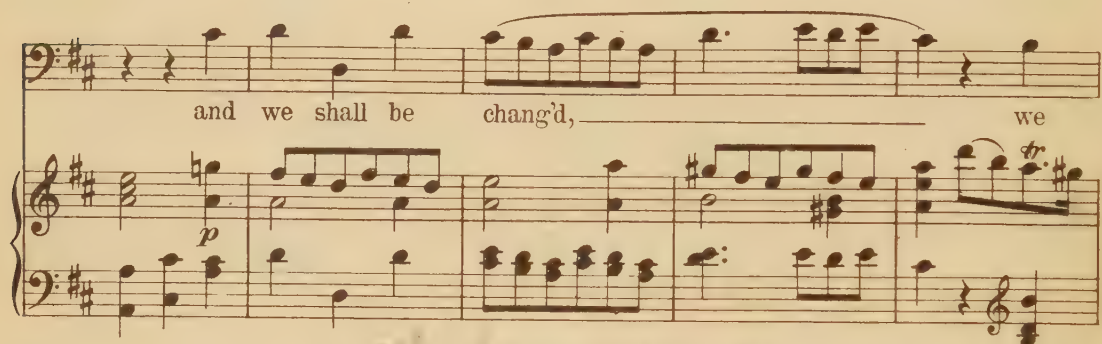
we shall be chang'd, be chang'd,

This system features a vocal line in the bass clef and a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal line begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3, then a half note D3, and finally a half note E3. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a block-chord pattern in the left hand.



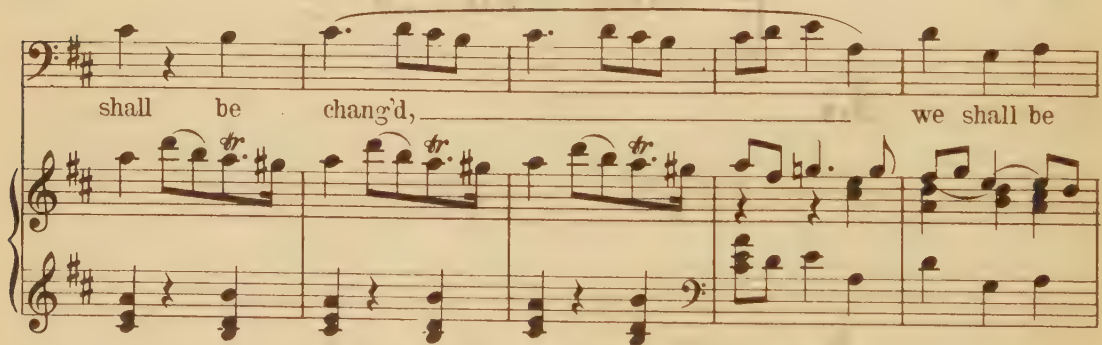
and we shall be chang'd, **E**

The vocal line continues with a half note D3, then a half note C3, and finally a half note B2. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern in the right hand and block-chord pattern in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) appears in the piano part.



and we shall be chang'd, we

The vocal line begins with a half note A2, followed by quarter notes B2, C3, and D3, then a half note E3. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern in the right hand and block-chord pattern in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) appears in the piano part.



shall be chang'd, we shall be

The vocal line begins with a half note D3, followed by quarter notes C3, B2, and A2, then a half note G2. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern in the right hand and block-chord pattern in the left hand.



F
chang'd, and we shall be chang'd,

The vocal line begins with a half note F2, followed by quarter notes G2, A2, and B2, then a half note C3. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern in the right hand and block-chord pattern in the left hand.

and we shall be

This system contains the first staff of music. The vocal line (bass clef) begins with a half note G, followed by a quarter note A, and then a half note B. The piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs) features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a half-note pattern in the left hand.

chang'd, we shall be chang'd,

This system continues the vocal line with the lyrics "chang'd, we shall be chang'd,". The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and the half-note pattern in the left hand.

Adagio G *a tempo*

and we shall be chang'd, we shall be chang'd.

f a tempo

This system introduces a tempo change to "Adagio" and a key signature change to G major. The vocal line begins with a half note G, followed by a quarter note A, and then a half note B. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a half-note pattern in the left hand. The tempo returns to "a tempo" at the end of the system.

This system continues the piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a half-note pattern in the left hand.

This system continues the piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a half-note pattern in the left hand.

This system concludes the piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a half-note pattern in the left hand.

Fine

*)

For this cor - rup - ti - ble must put on in - - cor - rup - tion,

for this cor - rup - ti - ble must put on,

must put on,

— must put on, must put on in - - cor - rup - tion;

cresc.

and this mor - tal must put — on im - mor -

*) This section is generally omitted.

tal -

i - ty, and this

mor - tal must put on im - mor - tal -

i - ty, im - mor - tal - i - ty. The

Dal % *Dal* %

*) N^o 49. - RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

"THEN SHALL BE BROUGHT TO PASS"

1 Cor. xv: 54

ALTO SOLO

Then shall be brought to pass the say-ing that is

writ-ten, Death is swal-low'd up in vic-to-ry.

*) Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52 are generally omitted.

N^o 50. - DUET FOR ALTO AND TENOR

"O DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING?"

1 Cor. xv: 55, 56

ALTO SOLO Andante

TENOR SOLO O death, O death, where, where is thy sting? O death, where is thy

Andante (♩=69)

O grave, O

sting? O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave! O grave, where, where is thy vic-to-ry? where is thy vic-to-ry? O death,

N.B. - This Duet is given in the abridged form indicated by Händel in the Dublin score. Compare the Full Score.

death, O death, where, where is thy sting? where, O grave, where is thy
 where, where is thy sting? where, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy

A

vic - to - ry? O death, where, where is thy sting? O grave, —
 vic - to - ry? O grave! O death, where, where is thy sting? O

A

— O grave, where is thy vic - to - ry? O grave, — where is thy
 grave, O grave, where is thy vic - to - ry? O grave, — where is thy

vic-to-ry? The sting of death is sin, the sting of death is sin, and —

vic-to-ry? The sting of death is sin, and the

— the strength of sin is — the law, the sting —

strength of sin — is — the law, the sting — of death is sin, the

— of death is sin, and the strength of sin — is — the law.

sting of death is sin, and — the strength of sin is — the law.

attacca

No 51. - CHORUS

"BUT THANKS BE TO GOD"

1 Cor. xv: 57

Andante
SOPRANO

But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, but thanks, but

ALTO

But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, to God, thanks be to

TENOR

But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to

BASS

But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to

Andante (♩ = 69)

thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God, to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God,

our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who
 who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry thro'

who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 vic - to - ry, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but
 giv-eth us, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 our Lord Je - - sus Christ, thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 A

but
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to God,
 but thanks, but thanks, thanks,
 but

thanks, but thanks, but thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,
 thanks be to God, but thanks, thanks be to
 thanks be to God, to God, thanks be to God, to God,
 but thanks, but thanks, but thanks be to God, thanks

thanks be to God, but thanks, but thanks, thanks,
 God, to God, but thanks be to God,
 but thanks be to God, but
 be to God, but thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,

B

— thanks, thanks be to God, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to
 thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to God, to

B

God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, the
 who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, who giv-eth us the
 God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, who giv-eth us the
 who giv-eth us the

vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but thanks,
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks, thanks be to God, but
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but

but thanks, thanks be to God, to God, who giv-eth us the
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, who
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, who

vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the
 who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the

D

vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but thanks, but thanks, thanks,
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,

D

but thanks, thanks, thanks be to
 thanks be to God, thanks, thanks be to God, but thanks, thanks,
 God, thanks, thanks be to God, to God, but thanks, thanks,
 but thanks. thanks,

God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic - - to -
 thanks be to God, to God, who
 thanks be to God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the
 thanks be to God, thanks be to God, who

- ry thro' our Lord Je - - sus Christ, who
 giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who
 vic - to - ry, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who
 giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv-eth us the vic - to - ry, who

Adagio

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.
 giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.
 giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.
 giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

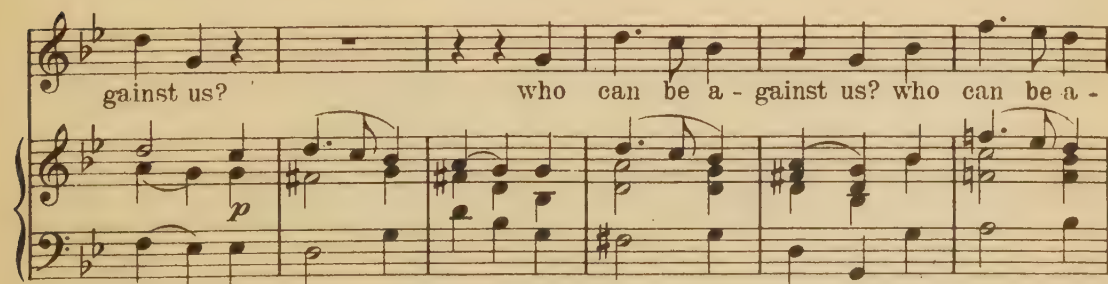
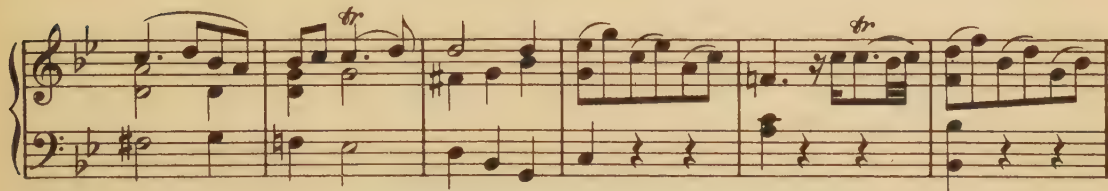
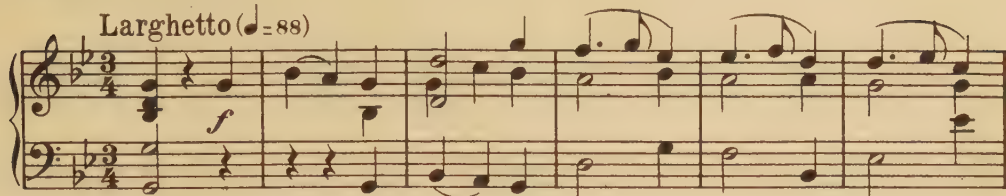
Adagio

No 52. - AIR FOR SOPRANO

"IF GOD BE FOR US, WHO CAN BE AGAINST US?"

Romans viii: 31, 33, 34

Larghetto (♩ = 88)



*) Handel's score has here:



If God be for us, who

gainst us? If God be for us, who can be a -

gainst us?

B
Who shall lay an-y - thing to the charge of God's e - lect?

of God's e - lect?

Who shall lay an-y - thing to the charge

of God's e - lect?

It is God that

jus-ti - - fi-eth, it is God that jus-ti - - fi - -

- eth.

Who is he that con-demneth?

who is he that con - demneth? who is

he that con - demn - - - - - eth?

E

It is Christ that

di-ed, yea ra-ther, that is ris-en a - gain,

F

who is at the right hand of God, who

p

makes in-ter-ces-sion for us, who makes in-ter-ces-sion for us, in-ter-

ces-sion for us, who makes in-ter-ces-

ces-sion, who makes in-ter-

G

ces-sion, who makes in-ter-

mf *p*

ces - - - sion for us, who is at the

right hand of God, who is at the right hand of God, at the right hand of

Adagio

God, who makes in-ter - ces-sion for us.

ad lib. *f a tempo*

Nº 53.- CHORUS

"WORTHY IS THE LAMB THAT WAS SLAIN"

Rev. v: 12, 13

Largo

SOPRANO *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

ALTO *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

TENOR *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

BASS *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

Largo (♩ = 60)

Andante

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

Andante (♩ = 70)

wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and
 wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and
 wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and
 wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and

A Largo

bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,
 bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,
 bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,
 bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,

A Largo (♩ = 58)

and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His
 and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His
 and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His
 and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His

Andante

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and
 blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and
 blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and
 blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

Andante (♩ = 70)

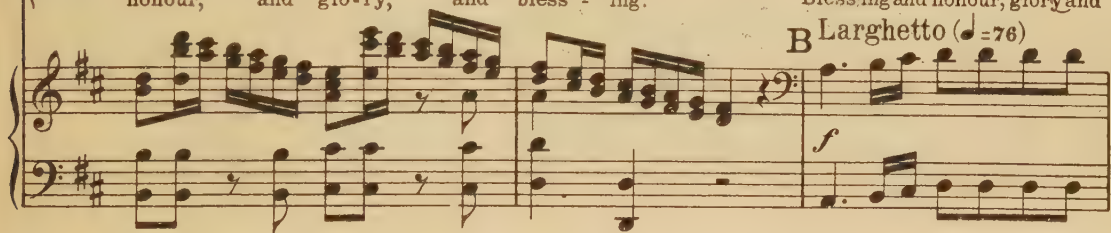


B Larghetto

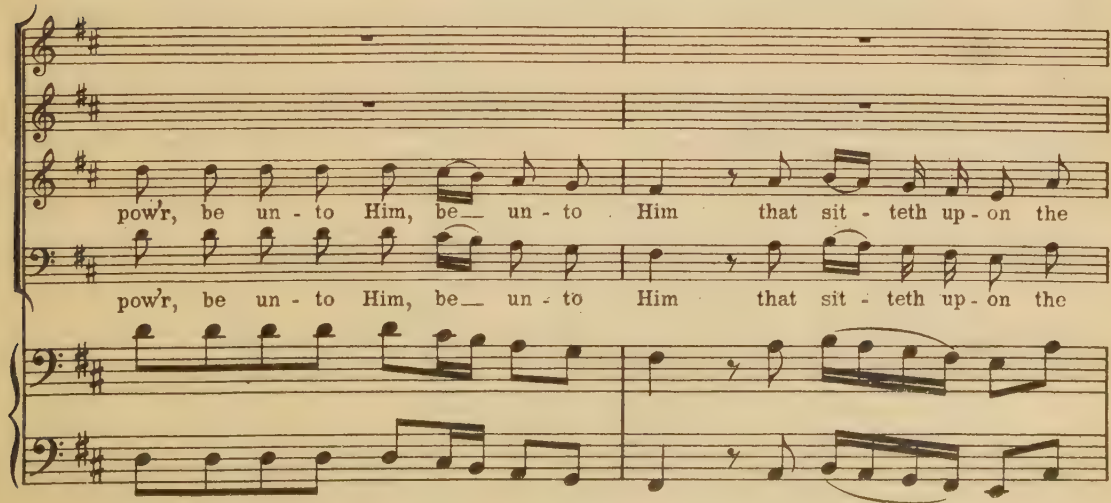
honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.
 honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.
 honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.
 honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.

Bless-ing and honour, glory and
 Bless-ing and honour, glory and

B Larghetto (♩ = 76)



pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the
 pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the



Blessing and honour, glory and pow'r, be un-to Him, be un-to

throne, and un - to the Lamb,

throne, and un - to the Lamb.

Him that sit-teth up-on the throne, and un - to the Lamb,

Bless - ing and

that sit-teth up-on the throne, and un - to the Lamb,

for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, glo -

hon-our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him

for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and

Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and

ry,
for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er, that
ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er,
pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

that sit - teth up - on the throne, and
sit - teth up - on the throne, up - on the throne, and
throne, up - on the throne, up - on the throne, and

C
un - - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and
un - - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and
un - - to the Lamb.
un - - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

C

hon - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to Him, glo -
 pow'r be un - to Him, glo - - - ry be un - to Him
 Blessing and hon - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to
 Him for ev - er,

- ry be un - to Him
 that sit - teth up - on the throne,
 Him, and un - - to the Lamb.
 that sit - teth up - on the throne,

that sit - teth up - on the throne, that
 that
 and

sit - teth up - on the throne, for ev - er and ev -
 sit - teth up - on the throne, for ev - er and ev -
 Bless-ing and hon - our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to
 un - to the Lamb for ev - er and ev -

er, and un - to the Lamb for
 er, and un - to the Lamb for
 Him. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to Him for
 er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to Him for

ev - er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - er. Bless-ing and hon - our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - er.

D

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

Him, be un - to Him, *ff*

D

ff bless-ing, . hon - our,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing, hon - our,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing, hon - our,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing, hon - our,

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that sit - teth up-on the

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that sit - teth up-on the

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that

throne, up - on the throne, and un - - to the
 throne, and un - - to the
 that sit - teth up - on the throne, and un - - to the
 sit - teth up - on the throne, and un - to the Lamb, un - to the

E

Lamb, for ev - - er, for
 Lamb, for ev - - er, for ev - - er, for ev - er, for
 Lamb, for ev - - er, for ev - er, for ev - er, for
 Lamb, for ev - er, for ev - er, for

E

ev - - er and ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for
 ev - er and ev - er, for ev - - er and ev - er, for
 ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - - er, for
 ev - er and ev - er, for ev - - er and ev - - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

Adagio

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

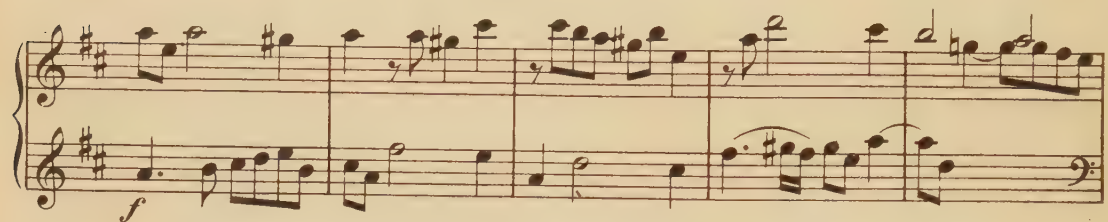
- er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

Adagio

F Allegro moderato

A - men, A - men, A -

F Allegro moderato ($\text{♩} = 88$)



G *ff*

A - - men, Amen, A - - men, A - - - - - men.

A - - men, Amen, A - - - - - men.

A - - men, A - - men, A - - - - - men.

A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men.

G *ff*

ff

A - - - - - men, A -

A - - - - - men,

A - - - - - men, A -

A - - - - - men, A -

f *ff*

H

men, A - - - men, A -

A - - - men, A - men, A -

men, A - - men, A - men, A -

men, A - - - men, A -

H

men, A - - - men, A -

men, A -

men, A -

men, A -

men, A - - - men, A -

men, A - - - men, A -

men, A - - - men, A -

men, A -

I

A - - - - - men,
men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - -
men, A - - - - -
men,

I

A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men,
men, A - - - - - men,
men, A - - - - -
A - - - - - men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - -

A - - - - -
A - - - - - men, A - - - - -
men, A - - - - - men,
men, A - - - - - men, A - - - - -

K

men, A - men, A - men, A - men, A -

men, A - men, A - men, A - men, A -

L

men, A - men, A - men, A - men, A -

men,
men, A - men,
men, A - men, A - men. A -
men, A -

[illegible]

Adagio

A - men, A - men, A - - men.

A - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.

A - - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.

A - - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.

Adagio

22055

OPERATIC ANTHOLOGY

Celebrated Arias Selected from Operas
by Old and Modern Composers

Edited by MAX SPICKER

(In 5 volumes: *Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Baritone, Bass*)

These five volumes of the OPERATIC ANTHOLOGY form one of the most complete and thoroughly representative selections of dramatic music. It comprises arias with their preceding recitatives, when such exist, including selections from French, Italian and German composers, ancient and modern. The collection also contains airs belonging to operas little known or difficult and expensive to obtain, and thus puts into the singer's possession a wealth of unusually interesting material.

ANTHOLOGY OF SACRED SONG

Celebrated Arias Selected from Oratorios
by Old and Modern Composers

Edited by MAX SPICKER

(In 4 volumes: *Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass*)

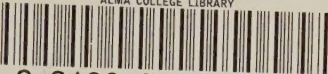
These volumes of SACRED SONG will be found of greatest value to singers, especially to soloists of church choirs. The selection they offer is uncommonly rich, and includes not only a number of the best known songs, but others less familiar, as well as songs from oratorios difficult to procure in a form adapted to the singer's needs. Songs of rare beauty have been unearthed from forgotten works of the past, and many have been culled from modern works that have not become widely familiar. Every care has been taken to make the collection a thoroughly practical one for the use of all singers.

G. SCHIRMER, INC. , NEW YORK

DATE DUE

JAN 18 1990		
SEP - 4 1990	DEC 1 1997	
DEC 1 1997		
DEC 1 1997		
OCT 19 2003		
55634 36 6-9-04		
OCT 14 2005		
OCT 13 2006		
11 OCT 2007		

ALMA COLLEGE LIBRARY



3 3190 00001 8382

M
2003
.H
1912
51138

1912

